The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4795. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Feb. 5 by Ocean Telegraph.

New Complications of the Eastern Question.

Revolt of the Servians Against the Ottoman Rule.

The Viceroy of Egypt Intriguing for Separation from Turkey.

Particulars of the Opening of the British Parliament.

The Spectators Manifest No Enthusiasm.

Preparations for Monster Reform Demonstrations.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Fresh Complications—General Uprising of the Servians—Egypt Agitating for Independence.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 5—Evening.

The latest dispatches from the East, received to-night, indicate that fresh complications are arising in that quarter.

The people of Servia are flying to arms against the Ottoman rule; while at Constantinople the party in favor of peace is increasing in numbers and influence. Moreover it is reported that the Viceroy of Egypt has sent agents to ascertain whether the leading Powers of Europe would favor his complete independence of the sovereignty of the Sublime Porte.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Opening of Parliament by the Queen in Person—No Enthusiasm by the People—Preparations for Reform Demonstrations.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The Queen opened Parliament to-day in person. The ceremony commenced at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The day was cold and dreary, and the rain was falling. The Queen arrived from Windsor at 11 o'clock, and left Buckingham Palace at 1. There was a fine military display, but the plumes of the soldiers were draggled and their uniforms spoiled by the rain. The crowds of people, covered by their umbrellas, manifested no enthusiasm, and gave no cheers as the Queen drove up to Westminster Hall and alighted. Neither were there any cheers for the Prince of Wales. The band played "God Save the Queen," but there was no response from the people.

The scene in the House of Lords was magnificent. The nobility were arrayed in their varied and gorgeous costumes. The ladies were all in full dress, and glittered with diamonds.

The Queen, superbly robed, ascended the throne, and read the speech in a clear, firm voice. Her subsequent return to Buckingham Palace was even more dismal than her departure. Everybody was thoroughly soaked. Cries of "Reform" greeted the Queen as she passed, and the people chaffed the police and the soldiers, but there was no cheering. The police behaved with great moderation, or trouble would have ensued, as the crowd was ripe for mischief.

The general predilection is that this is the last Parliament which the Queen will open in person.

Great preparations are making for the reform demonstrations on the 11th. People say they will then show the Queen a procession worth seeing.

The bitterness of the popular feeling is undisguised. Placards are shown on the streets, saying: "Men without votes are serfs." Even personal regard for the Queen is eclipsed by the reform furor.

The Queen has now resolved to appear more in public. A series of royal receptions are announced to-day.

RUSSIA.

Locomotives and Cars for Russia.

LONDON, Tuesday Feb. 5—Evening.

Mr. ROSS WINANS has received a contract from Russia to build cars and locomotives for that Government.

GERMANY.

A Royal Marriage in Prospect.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Feb. 5—Evening.

The Duke of FLANDERS, heir apparent to the Belgian throne, is soon to marry the Princess HOHENZOLLERN.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 5—Evening.

Consols for money, 90 11-16.

American Securities closed as follows:

Erie Shares	39¾
Illinois Central Shares	81
U. S. Five-Twenty Bonds	72 7-16.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 5—Evening.

The following are the closing quotations of American Securities:

Five-Twenty Bonds	72¾
Illinois Centrals	81
Eries	40

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 5—Evening.

A dispatch from Frankfort-on-the-Main says U. S. Five-twenties have declined ¼ and close at 75¾.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Feb. 5—Evening.

COTTON.—The Cotton market closed irregular and inactive. The sales to-day have hardly reached 4,000 bales. Middling Uplands are unchanged at 14⅛d., and Middling Orleans at 14⅜d.

Trade Report.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market for goods and yarns in that city being heavy and prices lower.

Breadstuffs.

The market for Breadstuffs is generally less firm and prices tend downward. Wheat has declined 2d. ⅌ cental for Milwaukee Red and Western, but the market closes firmer.

Flour has declined 1s. ⅌ barrel for Western State brands. Corn has declined to 40s.@40s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for mixed Western.

Provisions and Produce.

The Lard market is quiet at 50s. ⅌ cwt. for American. Cheese is dull, and middling to fair American is unchanged. Beef has advanced half a crown. Petroleum is dull at 1s. 5½d.@1s. 6½d. ⅌ gallon for Pennsylvania and Canada refined. Resin is quoted at 8s. 6d.@10s. ⅌ cwt. for Common Wilmington.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the President, transmitting the letter of Mr. MCCRACKEN, which drew forth the Motley correspondence recently published, which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

Also the report of the survey for an interoceanic canal through the Isthmus of Darien, which was ordered to be laid upon the table.

NAVAL DEPOT AT WASHINGTON.

Petitions were presented and referred, among them one for the establishment of a naval depot at Washington, and one for the charter of a National Railroad between Washington and Cincinnati.

INCREASE OF PAY FOR ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported the bill recently introduced by him providing for a temporary increase of pay for army officers, which was ordered to be printed.

PENSION BILLS.

On motion of Mr. LANE the night session of the 14th inst. was set apart for the consideration of bills from the Committee on Pensions.

MINES AND MINING.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Printing Committee, reported a resolution to print 10,000 copies of the report of J. ROSS BROWNE on the statistics of mines and mining; which was adopted.

FORMATION OF CORPORATIONS.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining and chemical purposes in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, to extend the term for the completion of certain street railroads in Washington, which was similarly referred.

RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH LINE THROUGH MEXICO.

Mr. ROSS offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be instructed to communicate to the Senate, if not deemed incompatible with the public interest, copies of all correspondence not heretofore communicated with reference to grants to American citizens for railroad and telegraph lines across the territory of the Republic of Mexico.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to amend the act granting lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of the southern branch of the Union Pacific Railroad and Telegraph from Fort Riley, Kansas, to Fort Smith, Ark., which was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

JUDGES IN THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. POLAND introduced a bill fixing the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court in the territories at $2,500 from April 1, 1867, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported with amendments the bill providing for the appointment of additional Commissioners to the Paris Exhibition, providing regulations for the government of the Board of Commissioners, and making additional appropriation for the expenses attending the proper representation of the United States at the same.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Mr. BUCKALEW introduced a bill fixing the time for choosing electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, which provides that hereafter such electors shall be appointed on the second Tuesday of October of the year in which they are to be appointed; but each State may by law provide for the filling of any vacancy which may occur. When such college meets to give its electoral vote, and when any State shall have an election for the purpose of choosing electors, and shall fail to make a choice on the day aforesaid, then the electors may be appointed on a subsequent day in such manner as the laws of the State shall provide. That whenever the offices of President and Vice-President shall both become vacant, the Secretary of State shall forthwith notify the Executive of every State, and also publish the same in at least one newspaper of each State, specifying that an election for electors shall be held on the second Tuesday of October following; provided that the two calendar months shall intervene between the dates of the notification and the said election; but if there be not the space of two months between the notification and the second Tuesday of October following, then if the term of the President and Vice-President do not expire on the third day of the month succeeding, then the said election shall be held on the second Tuesday of October of the year following.

It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. DIXON offered the following, which he said he intended to offer as an amendment to Mr. WADE's pending Constitutional Amendment:

Whereas, At the last session of the Thirty-ninth Congress an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, which said Amendment has not yet been ratified by the States in which rebellion against the United States recently prevailed; and

Whereas, There is reason to believe that the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States would, if passed by Congress, be ratified by the Legislatures of said States; and

Whereas, There is also reason to believe that the Constitutions of the said States will soon be amended by the voluntary action of the Legislatures and people thereof, by the adoption of an article as follows:

ARTICLE —. Every male citizen who has resided in this State for one year and in the county in which he offers to vote six months immediately preceding the day of election, and can read the Constitution of the United States in the English language, and write his name, or who may be the owner of $250 worth of taxable property, shall be entitled to vote at any election for Governor of the State, members of the Legislature, and all other officers elected by the people of the State. *Provided*, That no person by reason of this article shall be excluded from voting who has heretofore received the elective franchise under the Constitution and the laws of the State, or who, at the time of the adoption of this amendment may be entitled to vote under said Constitution and laws.

Now, therefore, in view of the above considerations, and in the confident hope of an early and fraternal restoration of the Union.

Resolved, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the said Constitution:

ART. —. SECTION 1. The Union, under the Constitution, shall be perpetual.

SEC. 2. The public debt of the United States, authorized by law, shall ever be held sacred and inviolate, but neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States.

SEC. 3. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States in which they reside; and the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States. No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 4. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when any State shall, on account of race or color, or previous condition of servitude, deny the exercise of the elective franchise at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, members of the Legislature and other officers elective by the people, to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, then the entire class of persons so excluded from the exercise of the elective franchise shall not be counted in the basis of representation.

SEC. 5. No State shall require a property qualification for voters more than the value of $250, in taxable property, nor as an educational qualification more education than enough to read the Constitution of the United States in the English language and write his own name.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the bill to regulate the tenure of office. The pending motion was to concur on the amendment made in the House to include Cabinet Ministers among those officers who may not be removed without the consent of the Senate.

Mr. HOWE addressed the Senate in favor of the House amendment. He contended that under the Constitution officers of the Government could not be removed except upon impeachment. In the course of his remarks he said the only questions that ought to be put to a candidate for office were those touching his capacity for the position.

Mr. SAULSBURY asked Mr. HOWE if those were the only qualifications put by Mr. LINCOLN during his administration?

Mr. HOWE said they were not. There was another question, and that was whether the applicant was loyal to the flag of his country. [Slight applause in the gallery.]

Mr. SAULSBURY asked Mr. HOWE if he wished to be understood as saying that all the men who were turned out of office in the adhering States by Mr. LINCOLN were disloyal?

Mr. HOWE could only say in reply that he knew of no man who having voted against Mr. LINCOLN in the Fall, and having upheld the flag when it was threatened in the Spring, was turned out of office. There might have been such instances but he could think of none in the sphere of his acquaintance.

Mr. JOHNSON followed Mr. HOWE in opposition to the House amendment, and in advocacy of the right of the President to appoint and remove his Cabinet officers. He predicted that the bill, if passed as proposed, would be [illegible] by the [illegible] the next Presidential election, if both Houses were friendly to the President elect.

Mr. DOOLITTLE contended that from the long practice of the Government and the opinions of the founders of the Constitution, the question was settled in favor of the right of the President to appoint and remove his Cabinet. If there were any mistakes in the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN, or of Mr. JOHNSON, they arose, he believed, more from a want of harmony in the Cabinet than from anything else, and the same would be true of other Administrations. Unless the President had power to appoint and remove his Cabinet officers, there could be no harmony in the Administration, and the consequence must be a repetition of mistakes.

Mr. BUCKALEW spoke against the pending amendment of the House, and quoted authorities to sustain his position.

Mr. SHERMAN said, while admitting the constitutional right of the proposed amendment, he doubted its propriety. If this amendment were adopted, the President would have to retain in office the Cabinet of his predecessor until the Senate consented to their removal, though they might be politically opposed to him. There were reasons for permitting the President to change his Cabinet which did not apply to minor offices. He did not believe that any evil could come from permitting the President to appoint and remove his own Cabinet. If the Senate had no confidence in the men who were proposed, it could reject them promptly, but no public exigency required such a stringent measure as was proposed in this amendment.

Mr. SAULSBURY said if the President had been true to his real friends he would have removed some of his present Cabinet long since. No President, for thirty years, had removed so few of his enemies as Mr. JOHNSON had. But his (SAULSBURY's) principal object in voting was to disclaim any indorsement of the party with which he acted of the proposition submitted by Mr. DIXON. The intimate relations between that gentleman and the President might create the impression that the proposition was an administration measure. He hoped no State would degrade itself by adopting or indorsing such a proposition. He could speak for the Democratic Party of Delaware and say that they scorned such a thing, and he believed he could say the same thing for the Democratic Party of the country.

Mr. CONNESS congratulated the country upon the announcement that the Senator from Connecticut had made, and he congratulated the Senator on his return to his old faith.

Mr. DIXON—Then I may count on you to vote for that proposition.

Mr. CONNESS—After it shall have been altered somewhat.

Mr. SUMNER—Yes, very much changed, indeed!

Mr. DAVIS took the floor in opposition to the House amendment, and argued against it at some length.

The vote was then taken on the amendment, viz.: to strike out the exception of Cabinet officers from the officers who may not be removed without the advice and consent of the Senate. It was disagreed to by a vote of yeas 17, and nays 28.

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Chandler, Cresswell, Fogg, Fowler, Howard, Howe, Lane, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson, Yates—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Cattell, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Kirkwood, McDougall, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Poland, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stewart, Williams—28.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Cragin, Guthrie, Morgan, Nye, Sprague, Van Winkle, Willey—7.

So the Senate refused to concur in the House amendment and the subject must go to a Committee of Conference.

At 5:30 P. M., on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate went into executive session and soon afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MILLER presented a resolution adopted in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, in favor of a full and complete protection by the Government and equal political rights to all loyal persons. Referred to Joint Select Committee of Reconstruction.

COPYRIGHT.

Mr. HAYS, from the Library Committee, reported back the Senate bill amendatory of the several acts respecting copyright. Considered and passed with an unimportant amendment.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. ROLLINS, from the Committee on Accounts, reported a bill to equalize the pay of officers and employes of the House of Representatives, and to prohibit the allowance of extra compensation. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

THE SCOTLAND.

On motion of Mr. RAYMOND, the Secretary of War was requested to communicate the report of the engineer relative to the wreck sunk off the entrance of New-York Harbor, northeast of Sandy Hook Lighthouse.

IDAHO AND OREGON.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a joint resolution for the survey of the boundary line between Idaho and Oregon. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

THE INDIANS.

The Indian Appropriation Bill reported last evening from the Committee of the Whole came up as the unfinished business, and gave rise to a lively discussion between Mr. KASSON and Mr. WINDOM on the relative expense of managing the Indians under the War Department and under the Interior Department. The debate was also participated in by Messrs. MAYNARD, SCOFIELD, HENDERSON, THAYER and BROMWELL. Finally, Mr. THAYER moved to reconsider the vote by which the main question was ordered, so as to leave the bill open to a motion to recommit; the vote was reconsidered, and the House refused to order the main question. Then Mr. SCOFIELD moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to report it back [illegible] appropriations not necessary to carry out the treaty stipulations, or maintain Indians now in the custody of the United States.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was accordingly recommitted with instructions.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The Speaker presented executive documents as follows:

Message from the President in answer to the House resolution of Feb. 2, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State as to the States now represented in Congress which have ratified the Constitutional Amendment proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress. The Secretary reports that authentic evidence of such ratification has been received at his Department from the States of Connecticut, Tennessee, New-Jersey, Ohio, Vermont, West Virginia, Kansas and Missouri, and that a printed copy of a joint resolution ratifying it has been received from New-Hampshire, the names of the Governor, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives and Secretary of State being all printed.

From the Secretary of War, with maps of the harbors of Pent water and Pere Marquette; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also transmitting a report by the Chief of Engineers, covering Gen. WILSON's report of the survey and improvement of the Rapids of the Mississippi; which was also referred to the Committee on Commerce.

From the Secretary of the Interior, with accounts of Indian agents and superintendents. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The House then proceeded as the regular business in the morning hour, commencing at 2 o'clock, to the consideration of the reports of committees.

The Committee on Military Affairs being the first to be so called, Mr. SCHENCK, from that Committee, reported bills, &c., as follows:

In reference to the publication of a work illustrative of the late war; which was laid on the table.

The House bill to amend the act of July 28, 1866, fixing the military peace establishment of the United States; also laid on the table.

The House bill declaring and fixing the rights of Volunteers as a part of the army. The bill provides that in computing the length of service of any officer, in order to determine what allowances of additional or longevity rations he is entitled to, and fixing the relative ranks of officers, there shall be taken into account the time such officer actually served, whether continuously or otherwise as a commissioned officer, either in the regular army or volunteer service, since April 19, 1861. The bill was explained by Mr. SCHENCK and then passed.

The House disposed of a large number of bills reported from the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House bill to extend to general officers and officers on the retired list, the benefit of the additional rations for every five years' service, was passed.

The House bill to amend the act establishing the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers so as to provide that directors may retain their positions after being elected Members of Congress, was passed.

The House joint resolution donating to the State of Ohio the buildings, sheds, furniture, lumber and other property of Camp Chase, Ohio, to be used in the erection of the State Asylum for the Idiotic, was passed.

The House joint resolution for the reduction of the military reservation of Fort Riley, and to grant lands for bridge purposes to the State of Kansas, was passed.

The House joint resolution to pay Lieut. JOHN H. HAMLIN, late First Lieutenant, Seventh Michigan Cavalry, his pay as Second Lieutenant from July, 1863, to March, 1864, was passed.

The House joint resolution to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to the cases of claims for Quartermaster's stores and subsistence supplies actually furnished to the troops under Maj.-Gen. LEWIS WALLACE's command, during the Morgan raid into Indiana and Ohio in the Summer of 1863, was passed.

The House joint resolution for the payment of officers and enlisted men attached to Gen. WILSON's brigade, who were not actually mustered into the service, on account of capture or otherwise, was passed.

The House bill to pay OLIVER LUMPHREY, First Lieutenant First New-York Cavalry, from March 30, 1865, to June 15, 1865, was passed.

Mr. [illegible], from the same Committee, reported a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1849, providing for the payment of horses lost in the service, so as to include horses lost by drowning, &c., in transportation, passed.

Mr. [illegible], from the same Committee, reported a bill recognizing the organization of Capt. DAVID BEATY's company of scouts in Tennessee as if they had been regularly mustered into the service of the United States, which was passed.

Also a bill for the payment of bounties to the soldiers of the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers; which was placed on the table.

Also a bill to repeal the twelfth section of the act of July 17, 1862, to define and pay the emoluments of certain officers of the army; which was passed.

Also a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to adjust the claim of D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, assignee of the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railway Company for the use and occupation of the road by the United States from January, 1862, till August, 1864; which was passed.

Mr. ANCONA, from the same Committee, reported a bill amendatory of the Bounty Act of July 28, 1866, so as to allow soldiers who had lost their discharges to make proof of services, &c., to the Second Auditor's Bureau. Passed.

Also a bill authorizing the purchase from the San Francisco Society of ground adjoining the Alleghany Arsenal at Pittsburgh, Penn., with a spring thereon, at the cost of $4,500. Passed.

Also a bill to pay to the soldiers and non-commissioned officers of the Twenty-first New-York Cavalry traveling expenses to the amount of $250 each from Colorado Territory, where they were mustered out of service to the place of enlistment. Passed.

Mr. BLAINE, from the same Committee, reported a joint resolution to increase the pay of clerks at Springfield Armory from $800 to $1,200 per annum. Passed.

Mr. DUMONT, from the same Committee, reported a joint resolution to refund $235 to CHARLES B. WILDER, late Captain and Assistant Quartermaster. Passed.

Mr. ROUSSEAU, from the same Committee, reported a bill to pay to WALTER WHITAKER pay and allowances as Colonel of the Sixth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, from September, 1861, to January, 1862. Passed.

TRANSPORTATION AND BOUNTY TO SOLDIERS.

Mr. DONNELLY introduced a bill allowing transportation and bounty to soldiers who were discharged for the purpose of accepting civil service under the Government. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

INSURANCE COMPANY RELIEF.

On motion of Mr. ALLISON, the Senate bill for the relief of the Mercantile Insurance Company of New-York was taken from the Speaker's table, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY.

On the motion of Mr. HIGBY, the Committee on Printing were instructed to inquire into the propriety of printing ten thousand additional copies of the report of J. ROSS BROWNE on the mineral resources of the country.

PAYMENT OF LOYAL STATES FOR TROOPS FURNISHED.

Mr. BLAINE gave notice that he would, at the earliest opportunity, call up the House bill to pay the loyal States for troops furnished to the army of the United States.

NEWSBOYS' HOME.

Mr. INGERSOLL introduced a bill to amend the act establishing the Newsboys' Home of the District of Columbia. It was referred to the District Committee.

CLAIMS FOR QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

On motion of Mr. DELANO, the Senate amendments to the House bill, declaring the sense of the act restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and providing for the payment of certain demands for Quartermaster's stores, &c., were taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the Senate amendment to the House bill regulating the duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives in preparing for the organization of the House, was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. JENCKES from the Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment to regulate the civil service of the United States and promote the efficiency thereof.

Mr. SCHENCK, who was entitled to the floor, yielded ten minutes to Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, who spoke in support of the bill. He afterward yielded a portion of the time to Mr. WOODBRIDGE, who opposed the bill, as one that could have no practical utility in improving any department of the Government. Such legislation, he thought, would be, as it always had been, a failure. He objected to the bill as anti-democratic. It might do in Belgium, France, Prussia or England, where men were mere machines, but it would never work in free America. He drew a ludicrous picture of Commissioners traveling about the country and opening schools to examine candidates for office.

Mr. JENCKES took the floor and answered all the objections made by Mr. WOODBRIDGE.

Mr. MILLER submitted some remarks in support of the measure.

Mr. SCHENCK resumed the floor, and occupied the remainder of his time in rebutting the argument made by Mr. WOODBRIDGE and in advocating the passage of the bill.

Mr. MCKEE moved an amendment to the tenth section of the bill, so as to render ineligible to office those who have voluntarily aided or encouraged any insurrection or rebellion against the Government of the United States.

Mr. ELDRIDGE called for the yeas and nays on this amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. JENCKES appealed to Mr. MCKEE to withdraw the amendment, stating that the matter was already provided for.

Mr. MCKEE declined to withdraw it.

Mr. STEVENS moved to lay the bill on the table.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays and resulted—Yeas 72, Nays 66.

Mr. JENCKES changed his vote to aye so as to have the right to move to reconsider the vote laying the bill on the table, which motion he thereupon made.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Ancona, Baker, Barker, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Blow, Buckland, Campbell, Clark of Kansas, Cobb, Cook, Dawson, Defrees, Delano, Denison, Eggleston, Eldridge, Farquhar, Ferry, Finck, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Grinnell, Harding of Kentucky, Harding of Illinois, Hawkins, Henderson, Hill, Hise, Hubbell of New-York, Hubbell of Ohio, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Kasson, Kelso, Kerr, Ketcham, Kuykendall, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Le Blond, Loan, Longyear, Marshall, Marvin, McClurg, McKee, Morris, Niblack, Orth, Perham, Price, Radford, Ritter, [illegible], Scofield, Shanklin, Stevens, Stokes, Taber, Trimble, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of Missouri, Ward of Kentucky, Ward of New-York, Wilson of Iowa, Windom, Winfield, Woodbridge—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Alley, Ames, Anderson, Ashley of Ohio, Baldwin, Banks, Bergen, Bidwell, Bingham, Brandegee, Bromwell, Broomall, Bundy, Cooper, Cullom, Darling, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelly, Eckley, Eliot, Griswold, Hayes, Higby, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Humphrey, Hunter, Julian, Kelley, Latham, Leftwich, Marston, McRuer, Miller, Myers, Nicholson, Noell, O'Neill, Paine, Patterson, Plants, Randall of Pennsylvania, Randall of Kentucky, Raymond, Rollins, Ross, Schenck, Shellabarger, Starr, Taylor of New-York, Thayer, Thornton, Trowbridge, Van Horn of New-York, Warner, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wentworth, Williams, Wright—66.

Mr. JENCKES withdrew the motion to reconsider, so as to allow other business to be transacted, and the Speaker, thereupon, recognized Mr. STEVENS.

Mr. ELDRIDGE then moved to reconsider the vote, laying the Civil Service Bill on the table.

The Speaker stated that the motion would be entered, but that the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (STEVENS) having been recognized before Mr. ELDRIDGE, he was entitled to the floor.

GOVERNMENT OF THE INSURRECTIONARY STATES.

Mr. STEVENS then, from the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill to provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States.

Mr. LE BLOND inquired whether it was the intention of Mr. STEVENS to put the bill on its passage to-day.

Mr. STEVENS replied that if there were any objection to the bill [laughter] he would not press it to a vote to-day.

Mr. LE BLOND intimated that there would probably be objection to it. [Laughter.]

The bill was read in detail, and is as follow:

A bill to provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States.

Whereas, The pretended State governments of the late so-called Confederate States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas, were set up without the authority of Congress and without the sanction of the people; and,

Whereas, The so-pretended governments afford no adequate protection for life or property, and countenance and encourage lawlessness and crime; and,

Whereas, It is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in the so-called States until loyal and republican State governments can be legally established; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the so-called States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the First District; North Carolina and South Carolina the Second District; Georgia, Alabama and Florida the Third District; Mississippi and Arkansas the Fourth District, and Louisiana and Texas the Fifth District.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the General of the army to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the regular army not below the rank of Brigadier-General, to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority in the district to which he is assigned.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection and disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace, and criminals, and to this end he may allow civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and to try offenders, or, when, in his judgment, it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, anything in the Court and laws of the so-called States to the contrary notwithstanding, and all legislative and judicial proceedings or processes, to prevent or control the proceedings of said military tribunals, and all interference by said pretended State Governments with the exercise of military authority under this act, shall be void and of no effect.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That Courts and judicial officers of the United States shall not issue writs of *habeas corpus* in behalf of persons in military custody, unless some Commissioner or officer on duty in the district wherein the person is detained shall indorse upon said petition a statement, certifying upon honor that he has knowledge or information as to the cause and circumstances of the alleged detention, and that he believes the same to be wrongful; and, further, that he believes that the indorsed petition is preferred in good faith and in furtherance of justice, and not to hinder or delay the punishment of crime. All persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no sentence of any Military Commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the superior officer in command of the district; and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions.

The bill having been read, Mr. STEVENS inquired of the Speaker what would be the effect of the House adjourning now.

The Speaker replied that if the House adjourned now the bill just reported would be the first thing in order to-morrow. After the reading of the Journal it would continue before the House until disposed of.

The bill was read twice and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BINGHAM asked Mr. STEVENS to allow him to submit an amendment to the preamble and an amendment to the fourth section.

Mr. STEVENS, not yielding for that purpose, moved to recommit the bill, so as to keep control of it.

Mr. LE BLOND inquired of Mr. STEVENS whether he intended to put the bill on its passage soon.

Mr. STEVENS intimated that he thought he would ask for a vote on it to-morrow.

Mr. LE BLOND—Without permitting any debate on it?

Mr. STEVENS intimated that the columns of the *Globe* showed there had been a long debate on it already.

Mr. LE BLOND asked whether it was right or proper to put such an important bill on its passage without even half an hour's debate upon it—a bill establishing military jurisdiction over all the Southern States?

Mr. STEVENS remarked that he would allow the gentleman (Mr. LE BLOND) half an hour for debate.

Mr. LE BLOND said he did not ask it for himself, but if he had the power he would demand it as a right on behalf of the American people.

Mr. STEVENS suggested that he would hold the matter in consideration till to-morrow, and if he then thought the American people wished a prolongation of the debate he would accede to that; in the meantime the House might as well adjourn.

Mr. LE BLOND declared for the American people that they wanted to be governed by the Constitution and the laws, and not by a military despotism.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

On motion of Mr. DELANO, the proceedings in the Court of Claims in the case of DAVID S. PARKER and J. MATTHEWS, in which there was an informality in a name, were legalized.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. RAYMOND presented the petition of GEO. H. HAGER and others, lawyer of the customs in New-York, praying for an increase of their compensation. It was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. VAN HORN, of New-York, presented the petition of sixty citizens of the town of Alabama, Genesee County, N. Y., asking the passage of the pending tariff on wool.

The House at 4:40 P. M. adjourned.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Gift Enterprises—Discussion of the School Bill

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1867.

THE GIFT ENTERPRISE BUSINESS.

Senator LOW yesterday moved the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the gift lottery enterprises. The feeling in the Senate seemed to be that the resolution was unnecessary, inasmuch as the Grand Jury was clothed with the power and charged with the duty of inquiring into such matters. To-day we hear that a deputy of the New-York District-Attorney holds that these enterprises do not violate any existing statute, and the resolution, which was laid upon the table, will doubtless be adopted.

THE SCHOOL BILL.

The argument upon the School Bill last evening drew together a very large audience, among whom were several of the first citizens of New-York. Gen. FOSTER opened the argument in favor of the bill. He charged against the present system that, first, there are three Boards, viz: The Ward or Local Board, which is composed of five members from each Ward; second, a Board of three Inspectors from each District, appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Education; third, the Board of Education, elected by districts, 21 in all, from seven districts. The Ward Boards are always partisan. If the people of the ward are corrupt the Board is also corrupt. The nominating conventions are governed by politics alone, and the members are usually those controlling political conventions. They do not command the respect of the better classes. He showed that the liquor interest predominated in the present Board, many members not being in the Directory. This Board appoints the teachers generally from political considerations. The worst motives have in some instances governed the appointment of female teachers. The same objections apply to the Board of Education.

Gen. FOSTER followed in a similar strain, and made a very powerful attack upon the present system.

Mr. MARSHALL presented some considerations in favor of the bill, and Messrs. A. R. LAWRENCE and W. E. CURTIS opposed it.

At the session this morning Hon. JAMES W. BEEKMAN, an old member of the New-York Board of Education, stated his views as to the proposed change.

Mr. BEEKMAN, in a very forcible and concise manner, stated that the public schools of New-York were the salvation of the City; that they had the confidence of all classes; that they were well conducted, and that to remove them from the custody of the good, efficient and conscientious men who were now elected to take charge of them, and who did so most admirably, without compensation, and place them in the hands of paid Commissioners, would destroy their usefulness; that it was not now a party machine, and that he believed three-fourths of the people of New-York were opposed to its being made such.

Mr. W. E. CARTER resumed his argument, and, in answer to objections, stated the mode adopted by the Board of Education for the examination and licensing of teachers, the licensing of janitors, the exclusion of political influences from controlling their appointment, and the manner in which the purchases of books and other supplies were made. The purchases of sites for buildings and the erection of buildings were conducted by advertising for proposals, and awarding the contracts to the lowest bidders. He also showed that necessarily the expenses for repairs of school-buildings and for teachers' salaries were increased in the general enhancement of all values, which had nearly doubled in the last five years. He claimed that the teachers and employes of the Board earned by hard work all that was paid to them, and that most of them had been for years in the service of the Board, promoted in accordance with their merits, and far exceeding in capacity and efficiency the political employes subject to constant changes in the other departments of the municipal government. He stated that the Board of Education did not seek to make the schools exclusively for the poor, but consider it the right of every citizen and taxpayer to educate his children in them. The course of studies and the system of instruction commended themselves to every class, and the schools are thronged with the children of every class of citizens. He claimed that the Public Schools of the City of New-York were the best public schools in the country; that this appeared by reference to the reports of the various State Superintendents, and was in accordance with the decision of every citizen who had examined the subject for himself, that the plans of the school-buildings for ventilation, convenience and economy, were sought for from every part of the country and in Europe also.

He then referred to the religious question—how by the union of all religions they were sustained and protected; and by comparison with the controversies in Belgium, Great Britain and other countries, which deprived thousands of children of the light of education, showed how conscientiously and wisely these difficulties were avoided by the Board. The very element of their election by the people disarmed the attacks of prejudice and ignorance.

The Committee here adjourned to this morning.

CITY MATTERS.

A crowd of Republican politicians and lobbyists are here in favor of the School Bill and other New-York political measures, and a great pressure is exercised upon members to favor them. This may be successful in the Assembly, but its success is very doubtful in the Senate.

STATE WORKINGMEN'S ASSEMBLY.

Third Annual Convention—Workingmen's Party Proposed—Officers Elected—The Eight-Hour Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1867.

The Assembly came together again at 3 o'clock. Communications were read from different localities, including among them one from Buffalo, [illegible] the meeting to take steps to organize a Workingmen's Party in the State, as the only mode of securing needed reforms. Referred to Committee on Good and Welfare.

Additional delegates were presented from Rochester, Troy and Little Falls, and others arrived in the evening.

Regular sessions were ordered to be held from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 P. M. to 6 P. M.

An election for officers was then held, resulting in the election of WILLIAM W. MCARTHUR, of Troy, painter, as President. The remainder of the list are as follows:

First Vice-President—J. Harvey Miller, of Cohoes.
Second Vice-President—Wm. J. Jessup, of New-York.
Secretary—James Conway, of Albany.
Assistant Secretary—Andrew Murray, of Little Falls.
Treasurer—John Parr, of Albany.
Warden—R. P. Gardiner, of Utica.

Adjourned.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1867.

Credentials from various delegates were presented, followed by reports from various local Unions. The Ship Carpenters, of Oswego; the Stove Moulders, Painters and Shoemakers, of Troy, and several other Societies, made favorable reports.

Later in the morning, a very animated discussion was held in regard to the utility of the eight-hour system, and the measures which should be adopted to press the question upon the Legislature. Mr. W. W. MCARTHUR opposed the movement, deeming it to be fraught with injury to workingmen. Several other members replied to this view.

The Convention then adjourned till to-morrow.

NEW-YORK STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Second Day's Proceedings—Interesting Reports Presented and Papers Read.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1867.

A much larger attendance was present than on the first day, and great interest was manifested. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. ABBOTT, of the Ashgrove Church, Albany.

REPORTS.

Dr. PARKER, from the Committee on Prize Essay, read a report which states that three essays have been entered in competition for the prize offered by Dr. BRINSMADE, of Troy, one entered last year having been withdrawn. The doctor proposes to give $100 for the best essay on medical and vital statistics, method of keeping records of hospital practice, and of the action of peculiar medicines. It is to be accompanied with a draft of a law for tabulating and recording births, deaths and marriages. The envelope indorsed "Albany" in the opinion of the Committee is the best, and they consequently award the prize to it.

On discussion, the prize was in future to be limited to members of County Medical Societies.

Dr. SQUIBB read the report from the Committee on Materia Medica, in which a large number of drugs were analyzed, and a statement made that it was thought that many remedies could be procured from American sources which were now obtained from Europe. Report received and laid on the table.

An invitation was received from Mr. A. MCCLURE, of Albany, extending hospitalities to members of the Society at his house, after the delivery of the President's address at the Capital this evening.

A committee of three, of which Dr. HUNT is Chairman, was appointed to draw up a suitable memorial of the late Dr. HOWARD TOWNSEND, of Albany, to be printed with the proceedings of the Society.

Dr. NEUMANN, of New-York, offered a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the subject of consanguineous marriages, and to confer with other State Medical Societies, to report at the next annual meeting. Adopted.

Dr. GERRISH offered a resolution to increase the number of permanent members from each Senatorial District to six, instead of having it remain two, as at present. The motion was made with special reference to large cities and their suburbs. After much discussion the question was indefinitely postponed.

Dr. BRINSMADE, from the Committee to whom the President's Address had been referred, reported that in their opinion it is optional, and not compulsory, for schools of medicine to confer degrees upon those who present certificates of a course of study with irregular practitioners, and that this opinion should be explicitly declared in their annual catalogues. They recommend the patronage of the Medical Schools of the State; a speedier issue of the transactions of the Society; that the Committee on Publication be instructed to revise the by-laws, resolutions and rules of order and to incorporate the law respecting Medical Societies in Counties, giving it their approval. Report adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. BRINSMADE offered a resolution that five delegates be appointed to the Paris Exposition of 1867.

Dr. SMITH presented the report of the Committee on Pharmacology. Adopted.

Drs. GRAY, of the Utica Insane Asylum, and J. C. SMITH, made remarks on certain drugs in the treatment of the insane. The discussion was continued by others for a little time.

Dr. NOYES read a paper on the use of the opthalmoscope in discovering diseases of the brain.

The subject of advertisements in newspapers of remedies intended to procure abortions was taken up and discussed. Dr. BELL introduced a resolution asking for more stringent sanitary measures on board ship, in which he was sustained by Dr. SWINBURNE. The subject of the introduction of homeopathic principles in hospitals was introduced, discussed at length and referred to Drs. BRINSMADE, COOK and COBB. In the evening Dr. HUTCHISON, President, delivered the annual address, taking strong grounds against quackery. The Society then adjourned to the house of ARCHIBALD MCCLURE, where they were received with most elegant hospitality. Many invited guests of distinction were present.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE......ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

Mr. O'DONNELL presented a petition from the citizens of Yonkers for the extension of the Metropolitan Excise District.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To amend the charter of the villages of Edgewater, Olean, Port Richmond and Peekskill.

Authorizing a steam fire-engine for the village of Rome.

For an iron cover for an iron canal bridge in Elmira.

For a railroad in Christopher and other streets in New-York. A majority report.

Mr. WHITE presented the annual report of the Trustees of the Astor Library, remarking that WILLIAM B. ASTOR had recently given $50,000 for the incidental expenses of the library, making about $700,000 which the father and son have given to the institution that bears their name.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To incorporate the Rochester Hydraulic Company.

Incorporating the Camp Meeting Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New-York.

Incorporating the Metropolitan Safe Deposit Company.

Changing the name of the Rutger Female Institute.

Incorporating the Fidelity Loan, Trust and Safe Deposit Company.

Incorporating the Orleans Savings Bank.

By Mr. PLATT for Mr. PARSONS—To establish the Genesee Valley Police.

Regulating liens on canal boats.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the law relative to Savings Banks. It limits the total amount that may be held on deposit in New-York to $3,000,000, exclusive of banking-house, and taxes all Savings Banks $5 each per annum, for maintaining a Savings Bank Bureau in the Bank Department.

The bill to facilitate the construction of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad was lost by 15 to 10.

Mr. LOW moved to reconsider, and the motion was tabled.

On motion of Mr. PIERSON, the bill creating the Commission on Piers and Wharves in New-York was referred back to the Special Committee.

The remainder of the session, after the Executive session, was occupied in the consideration of a bill raising the salaries of the Tax Commissioners of New-York to $5,000, and fixing their term of office to a period of five years hence, and it was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 15 to 13.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

REPORTS.

By Mr. BRISTOL—To incorporate the Buffalo Park Company.

By Mr. RICHMOND—To incorporate the Binghamton Savings Bank.

By Mr. WHITE—To prevent obstructions to the Union piers and wharves in New-York. Also to incorporate the New-York Commercial Association.

By Mr. [illegible]—To provide Brooklyn with water.

By Mr. COVERT—A resolution, requesting the Senators [illegible] of the United States to [illegible] appointments made by President JOHNSON. Laid on the table, and ordered printed.

By Mr. JULIAND—To incorporate the New-York Safe Deposit Company.

By Mr. STILES—To amend the charter of the New-Rochelle Savings Bank.

By Mr. WILBER—To incorporate the City of Binghamton.

BILLS PASSED.

For the better protection of female employes in New-York.

To incorporate the German Tailors' Benevolent Society, Brooklyn, L. I.

By Mr. BARSTOW—To provide for the extension of the Chenango Canal.

By Mr. PURDY—To incorporate Jerome Park; also, to confer additional powers on the American Jockey Club.

By Mr. TRAVIS—Relative to rates of wharfage on Hudson River; also, to increase the salaries of State Prison officials.

By Mr. PENFIELD—To amend the charter of the Westchester County Mutual Insurance Company.

By unanimous consent, the bill to continue in force the Oswego Water Works Company was read a third time and passed.

By Mr. CRIBBEN—To authorize the City of Rochester to borrow money for school purposes.

By Mr. WILBER—To incorporate the Household Mutual Savings Bank of New-York.

Mr. BRISTOL asked and obtained unanimous consent to call up the Senate joint resolutions for the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges relative to the mismanagement of the State canals.

Mr. BALLARD moved to amend by confining the investigation to specific charges. The motion was lost.

Mr. MILLSPAUGH moved to amend by striking out the three years' limit, and extending the investigation to all departments connected with canals. The motion was agreed to, and the resolutions as amended were adopted.

Appointments by the Canal Board.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The New-York Canal Board made the following appointments to-day:

Collectors—Elezar A. Williams, Syracuse; Henry Stolas, Montezuma; Calvin A. Gilbert, Salina; M. S. Cushman, Phoenix; Stephen Luce, Oswego; G. R. Nares, Geneva; Donald McDonald, Havana; William A. Cahill, Horseheads; Luzerne Todd, Corning; Charles G. Miller, Pennyan; E. D. Van Seyck, Hamilton; Horatio H. Cook, Oxford, and Benjamin De Voe, Binghamton.

Inspectors—Amos B. Hough, Syracuse, and William J. Stark, Oswego.

Weighmaster—V. H. Baugh, Oswego.

Superintendents—C. F. Shelly, Sections Nos. 13 and 14 Erie Canal; Benjamin L. Higgins, Sections 7 and 9 Erie Canal and Cayuga and Oneida Lake Canals. Mr. Nicholas A. Diderer Sections Nos. 2 and 3 Chenango Canal.

At a meeting of the Board yesterday Hon. THOMAS G. ALVORD was appointed Counsel for the Board to proceed to Washington to oppose the passage of the Niagara Ship Canal Bill now pending before the United States Senate.

A meeting of the friends of the Champlain Canal improvement was held at Synwix Hall this afternoon. Resolutions in favor of ship navigation between the Hudson River, Lake Champlain and the River St. Lawrence, were adopted, and Committees appointed to urge forward the project.

Execution of Hadolph, at Norristown, Pennsylvania.

NORRISTOWN, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

On the trial of HADOLPH, a chain of circumstances were woven which clearly proved that he was the murderer, and he was convicted and sentenced to be hung. The prisoner, who speaks and understands English very indifferently, during the trial denied that he was guilty. In December last, Gov. CURTIN's warrant for the execution was read to him. The prisoner appeared penitent and spent most of his time in prayer, and he made professions of the Catholic religion. He was one of the revolutionists in 1848, and served in the same company with Gen. SIGEL. During the late rebellion in this country he served under Gen. SIGEL again. About an hour before his death he walked up and down his cell with a priest in military style and endeavored to divert his mind.

As the hour drew near for the execution he became dejected and weak, and liquor was administered to keep him up. The prison was surrounded by a great number of people, and considerable excitement existed throughout the town. Tickets of admission were issued to a number of persons by the Sheriff, and the jail-yard was considerably crowded.

An enterprising individual was engaged in selling admission tickets at $3 each. The prisoner was pale, but seemed resigned to his fate. The drop fell at 11:45 o'clock. The body quivered and was convulsed for ten minutes, and motion ceased after he had hung twenty minutes. He was then pronounced dead, and the body was cut down. The prisoner made a speech on the scaffold, and declared that he was innocent.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

HENRY LEE, a prominent and influential citizen, died to-day, aged 85. He received the electoral vote of South Carolina for the Vice-Presidency at the reëlection of ANDREW JACKSON in 1832.

Miscegenation and the Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The House has refused to join in the action of the Senate in amending the law so as to permit white persons to intermarry with the negro, Indian or mulatto. The vote stood 45 yeas and 76 nays.

Horse Thief Lynched in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

A horse thief named TROWBRIDGE was taken from jail on Tuesday night and hanged by a mob.

The Recent Maryland Election—Special Message of Gov. Swann.

The following special message from Gov. SWANN was read in the Maryland House of Delegates on Monday:

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 4, 1867.

To the House of Delegates:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following order of your honorable body, passed on the 18th ultimo:

"*Ordered*, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to furnish this House with a copy of all the telegraphic dispatches and other correspondence between his Excellency and the President of the United States, Gen. GRANT and Gen. CANBY, relative to the late election in this State; and also all correspondence in his possession relative to the rumored threatened interference of the United States authorities in the case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners, if not, in his judgment, incompatible with the interests of the State."

No correspondence of any description has passed between the President of the United States and myself in regard to the late municipal election in Baltimore or the removal of the Police Commissioners. My communications with the President were directed to the single point as to the power of the Executive when appealed to by the civil authorities of a State, in case of an emergency, to furnish military aid in the execution of the laws.

The State of Maryland being at the time without any military organization, I felt it my duty in the then threatening aspect of affairs in the City of Baltimore, to guard by proper precautionary measures against any outbreak likely to compromise the peace of the Commonwealth. Secretary STANTON, Gens. GRANT and CANBY and the Attorney-General were fully cognizant of what passed between the President and myself upon this point, and I am not aware that there was any difference of opinion in regard to the construction of the law in case a proper requisition had been made. The only telegram between the President and myself was an inquiry from me a short time before the election whether any change had taken place since my interview with him in relation to the matter.

The threatening aspect of affairs in Baltimore made it incumbent upon me to guard the peace of the community by every means in my power, and the result of the election shows that I had no wish to resort to the military unless driven to it by the most urgent necessity, and to prevent anarchy and bloodshed, which, as Governor of the State, I was powerless to control.

THOMAS SWANN.

Personal Items.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* states that Senator DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, will retain his seat, taking the ground that to obey the voice of the Legislature would set a precedent which would ultimately destroy the vital principle of the Senate as provided for and recognized by the Constitution, and would make that body more subject to the breath of popular caprice and the mutations of party than even the House.

Mr. SCOVEL, late President of the New-Jersey State Senate, publishes a card that he never was influenced on the Senatorial question by money, that he made nothing during his legislative career, ceased to believe in ANDREW JOHNSON on Feb. 22, and is content with private life, and if he is less ambitious, he has more humility than he had one year ago.

The Boston *Journal's* Washington dispatch states that President JOHNSON has accepted an invitation from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to visit Boston on the 24th of June next, and aid in dedicating the new Masonic Temple, if his official duties will permit.

Dr. JEFFRIES WYMAN, President of the Boston Natural History Society, has gone to Florida for a month's scientific research.

FORCEYTHE WILLSON, author of "The Old Sergeant," and other poems, died after a short illness, on Saturday, at Alfred Centre, Alleghany County.

A Democratic Convention, to nominate a candidate for Representative in Congress of the Kentucky First District, will be held on the 12th inst.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

Moral and Political Reasons why an Impeachment should not be Preferred—Injurious Influences at Home and Abroad.

The BEECHES, THURSDAY, Jan. 24, 1867.

I am opposed to the impeachment of the President, and wish to give my reasons in as brief and pointed terms as I can. In the first place, I am not opposed to it because of any vapid bluster of Democrats or rebels. That is rather a reason for carrying it on. The American people will, if they please, impeach every man in the Government without asking leave of traitors in arms, or without arms. Neither am I opposed to it because of any technical or Constitutional difficulty in the way—for there is none.

First, then, an impeachment of the President is, *per se*—a disgrace upon the country which ought not to be put upon it without the greatest and most powerful reasons. A rebellion is a disgrace only upon those who undertake it and sympathize with it, but an impeachment of the President implies that the free, intelligent people of the United States did not know how to choose a proper ruler, and it would be so used by every monarchist in the world. If the impeachment was successful it would prove that popular elections were, to that extent, failures, and the people careless of the moral character and political integrity of their magistrates. It is no matter that we know this to be in some degree the fact. It is a totally different thing to put it in an official record, and make it part of irreversible history.

Secondly—The impeachment must morally fail, not because there are not technical and Constitutional grounds to found an impeachment upon, for the Constitution has given the utmost latitude in this respect, but because the intent is the offence of every crime. Now, when ten or twelve States forming the Southern Confederacy were broken up, revolutionized, politically in ruins, can it justly be said of the President, or of any member of Congress, that he is necessarily a criminal, because he adopted a false policy? I go with the furthest Radical in saying that, *de facto*, the President's policy in the South was a usurpation. I hoot at the idea that any President, (if he were a Washington,) has any right to insist upon an executive policy in opposition to Congress. When the President told Congress that he had done everything for reconstruction but admit members of Congress, which remained for Congress to do, it was the sublime of impertinence. But all this did not make him a criminal, unless he intended to be so. Now, may we not suppose that the President honestly believed his policy the best? If he did, why impeach him? The President, with great natural ability, is ill-educated—has grown up in an ignorant part of the country, and is a Southern man. These are facts which should have put his nomination and election out of the question. But they are also facts which in some measure excuse his political conduct.

What other ground of impeachment? Mr. SUMNER, in that speech, (which a Senator of Massachusetts should not have made,) said he would not notice the moral delinquencies, (which made the topic of public scandal;) and if not, what has he to go upon? I can tell Mr. SUMNER that while the waves of popular commotion sometimes carry such a bark as his to the top, it is only a strong ship and a skillful navigator can ride the seas when adverse winds arise and the billows break upon the rocks.

Thirdly—An impeachment will be disastrous to our influence over the European mind. That influence has done incalculable good, and it lives to do good in future years. We have been prosperous and successful amidst all the overturnings in Europe. Our Government has remained untouched and unchanged amidst all the commotions of time. Even the rebellion did not diminish confidence in our Government, because it was known that Slavery caused it, and the Government was sustained and Slavery destroyed. But the impeachment of a President seems, in Europe, like a revolution; as if the Government, which has stood eighty years unmoved, was trembling on its foundations.

Fourthly—I believe the success of this Government in the future depends on the present success of the Union Republican Party; not because any party is always right—not because party influences should always govern, but because the war has been carried on, and freedom achieved by them; and because sound policy as well as justice requires that they should perfect the work; and because the present Democratic Party sympathized with the rebellion, and by the very necessity of their moral and political condition—if they should ever come into power—must undo much of the work accomplished. To put the Democratic Party in power now, would be to go through another revolution and prostrate the political institutions of the country, under the destructive influences of adverse factions; hence I would do nothing which, even in the least degree, would impair the moral power of the Republican Party. We can afford to let Mr. JOHNSON—now practically powerless—linger out the short period of his official power; but we cannot afford to do doubtful acts which concern the national character at home and abroad. We can afford to put rebels under our feet, but we cannot afford to let them indict us before the world for factious acts and malignant motives.

The sentiment of WENDELL PHILLIPS, that Mr. JOHNSON is an "obstacle" to our desires, and therefore must be removed, is an atrocious principle. If we have a right to remove people because they are obstacles in our way, we may commit every crime conceived of. But Mr. JOHNSON is not an obstacle. Congress may pass any law it pleases without his consent. The Senate may reject all his appointments. Every vestige of power may be taken from him. Where, then, is the need of impeachment? If, indeed, the President refuses to execute the laws, then, indeed, he will be impeachable; then he will be convicted, and the act will be justified by the public opinion of mankind. Let us wait. Two years is a long time to some of us, but it is very short in the history of a nation. We can afford to let time correct the errors of human passion and wait for the wisdom which follows patience and experience. Our Government is a government of checks and balances, and the only object of these checks is to give time for reflection and enable the people to make a calm judgment on the measures proposed to them. We have the next Congress, and we shall have the Senate for six years to come. We have, therefore, no need of haste. We should give ample time for the Confederate States to reflect upon their ill-advised rejection of the Amendments to the Constitution. If, then, they deliberately commit suicide let them be buried according to the old law, at the cross-roads, with a stake driven through their bodies. Mankind will approve their punishment and history record their conduct among the most incredible of follies.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES, DREVET & Co., No. 25 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending Jan. 17, 1867: Gordon McKay, J. F. Cole, James Lawrence, Mrs. Lawrence and family, Miss M. Motley, R. C. Winthrop, Jr., L. Grosvenor and family, E. W. Morton, Mrs. Morton, Boston; J. H. Stewart, J. D. Kremelberg and family, Baltimore; George B. Brown, Paterson, N. J.; Albert Stolz, Scotland; Joseph R. Woodwell, Pittsburgh; Gen. George S. Dodge, United States Consul, Bremen; J. H. Flanner, North Carolina; George B. Butler, Senlis; J. H. Merrill, Chicago; J. P. Chase, James C. Buzzell, Bangor, Me.; George P. Bowler, Cincinnati; Ed. King, Springfield; F. F. Marbury, Jr., J. F. Kilbreth, Henry Seymour, Mrs. Seymour, P. H. Stevens and family, G. D. Phelps, Mrs. Phelps, H. W. Robbins, Mrs. Robbins, Mr. Paine, Ed. May, W. B. Sage and family, F. C. Whitehouse, Henry Stanfield, James Gordon Bennett, Jr., W. W. Clarke and family, Ch. Toppan, Thomas Barclay, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Emeline Robinson and two daughters, Horace S. Robinson, Gen. J. C. Pinckney, Hickson Field, Mrs. Field, J. H. Alexander and family, Ed. A. Crane, M. D., Mrs. R. B. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Hastings, D. W. Burnham, New-York; Miss Julia Trowbridge, Poughkeepsie; R. J. Sherman and wife, C. A. de Laney, Buffalo; Thomas Hill, San Francisco.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Present Condition of the Academy—Regulations Governing the Admission of Candidates—Course of Instruction—Discipline, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Monday, Jan. 28, 1867.

The Naval Academy at this place has, since the last June examination, been considerably enlarged and improved. The great increase of midshipmen over the number formerly at the Academy has made the accommodations rather limited both for officers and students. But other buildings of the requisite capacity will, it is expected, soon be built. The grounds have lately been extended several acres by the purchase from the State of Maryland of the Governor's mansion and the land adjacent. This makes the present area of the Academy grounds about forty acres; this is however much smaller than the exigencies of the service require, and further additions are contemplated. When the present Superintendent took charge of the Academy, the buildings and grounds having been occupied during the war by the army for hospital and other purposes, were in a very bad condition. Nearly a year and a quarter have elapsed since that time, but both buildings and grounds have been renovated, and are now in excellent condition. A fine building for the use of the Steam Department of Instruction has just been completed. It is very complete; includes a steam-engine, machine, blacksmith shops, &c. In this building is contained the finest steam fire-engine ever built in this country. A gymnasium has recently been erected for the use of the "middies." The library consists of 10,000 volumes, the majority of which are scientific or professional works. Large additions to this are contemplated, to bring it up to the requirements of the present day.

The situation of the Naval Academy is very pleasant, the grounds are undulating and ornamented with trees, and, with the improvements in progress or in contemplation, it will ultimately become one of the most attractive spots in the country. There are two Boat Clubs among the midshipmen. They have a couple of fine race-boats, and compete for prizes given by the Superintendent.

This institution was founded Oct. 10, 1845, and organized July 1, 1850, as a school of theoretical and practical science. At that time the course of instruction was materially enlarged, and the institution was placed under the supervision of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography. In October, 1851, the present course of instruction of four years was adopted. Since the establishment of the Bureau of Navigation, (July 5, 1862,) the Academy has been under its supervision. The following officers constitute the present Academic Board: President, DAVID D. PORTER, Vice-Admiral; Commandant of Midshipmen, Commander Stephen B. Luce; Steam Engineering, Wm. W. W. Wood, Chief Engineer; Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Prof. H. H. Lockwood; Mathematics, Prof. Wm. H. Willcox; in Executive duty, Lieut.-Commanders O. F. Stanton and B. B. Taylor; Seamanship and Naval Tactics, Lieut.-Commander R. W. Meade; Ethics and English Studies, Lieut.-Commander J. N. Miller; Gunnery, Lieut.-Commander M. Sicard; Astronomy, Navigation and Surveying, Lieut.-Commander E. L. Phythian; Spanish Language, Prof. E. A. Roget; Drawing, Prof. E. Seager; French, Prof. L. V. Dovilliers. Besides the above there are sixty or seventy assistants, tutors and other officers connected with the Academy.

The graduating class of last year numbered 74 members; second class 95 members; third class, 97; fourth class 123; and the students admitted last July and September numbered 129 members. The academic year is divided into two terms: First term, Oct. 1 to Feb. 1; second term, Feb. 1 to June 1. Three recitations are given daily except Saturday. The semi-annual examination is held between the 15th of January and the 15th of February; the annual examination commences on the 1st of June. The following vessels have been held at the disposal of the Academy: Ships *Macedonian*, *Savannah*; steamers *Saco*, *Winnepec*, *Marblehead*; schooner *America*; the old ship of the line, *Constitution*, is used as a school-ship; *Santee*, *Marion*; iron-clad *Tonawanda*; steamtugs *Mercury*, *Phlox* and *Wyandank*.

The regulations governing the admission of candidates into the Naval Academy are two for every member and delegate of the House of Representatives; the President of the United States nominates two for the District of Columbia, ten at large, ten appointed annually from boys enlisted in the navy who have been at least one year in the service, six months of which shall have been sea service. The candidate must present himself at the Academy between the 20th and 31st of July for examination. Should he be found physically or mentally disqualified for admission, the member or delegate from whose district he was nominated will be notified to recommend another candidate who shall be examined between the 20th and 30th of September following. The candidates must be between 14 and 18 years of age, of good moral character, certified by testimonials, and possessing a good English education. Any one of the following conditions will be sufficient to reject a candidate: infectious disorders, weak or disordered intellect, unnatural curvature of spine, epilepsy, or other convulsions within five years; chronic impaired vision, or chronic disease of the organs of vision; great permanent hardness of hearing or chronic disease of the ears: loss or decay of teeth to such an extent as to interfere with digestion and impair health; impediment of speech to such an extent as to impair efficiency in the performance of duty; decided indications of liability to pulmonary disease; permanent inefficiency of either of the extremities; hernia; incurable sarcocele, hydrocele, fistula, stricture or hemorrhoids; large varicose veins of lower limbs; chronic ulcers.

A midshipman may be advanced to any class which he may be found qualified to join, either upon his admission or at any subsequent examination, and he may be graduated at any June examination at which he shall be found fully qualified to pass a graduating academic examination. The following is the course of study pursued: First department, practical seamanship, naval gunnery and naval infantry tactics; second department, mathematics; third department, astronomy, navigation and surveying; fourth department, natural and experimental philosophy; fifth department, ethics and English studies; sixth, seventh and eighth departments, French, Spanish, drawing and draughting.

No student shall be permitted to rise from a lower to a higher class till he has undergone physical inspection, because of the rapid constitutional changes belonging to the transition state from youth to adolescence or manhood; and in the event of any disease or defect being detected likely to interfere with future usefulness, he shall be dropped from the rolls. A physical examination of a rigid character will be instituted with the graduating class, so that the Department may have the assurance that every graduate is free from any and every bodily obstacle or impediment to the efficient performance of his duty. Dueling, the use of tobacco and alcohol are strictly prohibited, and heavy penalties imposed upon delinquents.

Immediately after the June examination the "middies" embark on board practice ships to perform such cruise as the Secretary of the Navy may direct. The students are required to steer, heave the lead and log, assist in sending up and down yards and masts, in managing the sails, working the ship and such other duties connected with practical seamanship, naval gunnery, practical navigation and professional subjects generally as the Commandant may deem proper to direct.

Such is the discipline of the American youth who desires to become a thoroughbred naval officer. In addition, however, to the skill appropriately belonging to his profession, it is necessary that his manners should be marked with courtesy and refinement, and that his mind should be amply stored with useful knowledge. In the service of a great naval power he will, on foreign stations, often be called upon to appear as the representative of his Government. He will be brought into contact with the naval commanders of other countries, and sometimes with personages of the highest rank and consequence. On these occasions the good name and consideration of his country are to some extent in his hands. Still more, he will sometimes be obliged, with little opportunity for deliberation and no time to consult his Government, to decide questions of the law of nations. It is evident, therefore, that the most momentous consequences may flow from the degree of intelligence with which he may act on such occasions. The young officer, accordingly, when he enters the Naval Academy, becomes the pledged servant of the country—of the whole country—bound by the strongest ties of duty and gratitude to serve her with fidelity and zeal.

Southern Destitution—The New-York Relief Meeting.

The Charleston *Mercury* alludes as follows to the measures taken in this City to afford relief to the destitute in the South:

"There are warm and generous hearts in the Northern States; and it will cheer and comfort our people to know that, whatever the rage of political schemers, there are in Northern cities tens of thousands of men who will play the part of the Good Samaritan, even to those whose fortune it is to live and suffer south of the Potomac. The stern suffering of the ruined people of the South has not been unheeded or disregarded; and, while [illegible] and their crew are laboring to further [illegible], large and influential meetings are being held in New-York City to concert measures for relieving Southern destitution. Thus there are two sides to the picture. [illegible]

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

Meeting of the Legislative Committee Appointed to Investigate their Management—They Commence with the Union Ferry Company—Complainants Fail to Appear, and the Committee Examine the Ferries for Themselves.

On the 23d of January a resolution passed the Legislature directing the Committee on Commerce and Navigation "to immediately investigate the present system of ferriage on the East and North Rivers of the City of New-York, and to report at an early day a bill compelling the ferry companies to afford better security and protection to the public."

In pursuance of this resolution, the Committee, consisting of JOHN OAKEY, of Kings County, as Chairman, and D. W. TRAVIS, of Westchester, S. W. WENDOVER, of Columbia, and THOS. A. BRIGGS, of Greene, met in the Common Council chamber at the Brooklyn City Hall, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, to commence the investigation. Notice having been given in the newspapers of the meeting of the Committee, it was expected that a few at least of the great body politic who have been so loud in their complaints against the management of the ferries during the recent ice blockade would make their appearance and enter their complaints against this or that feature of the management. But as Ald. FISHER remarked, "what is everybody's business is nobody's," and nobody seemed to consider it their business or duty to appear and aid the Committee in the investigation. The Chairman of the Committee having announced the object of the meeting, patiently awaited for some one to appear and make a formal complaint or statement that would afford the Committee a basis for the investigation, but no one presenting himself the Committee entered into a desultory conversation with the gentlemen present, among whom were Messrs. J. S. T. STRANAHAN, C. J. SPRAGUE, M. KALBFLEISCH and Mr. SULLIVAN, with regard to the general management of the ferries under the control of the Union Ferry Company. These ferries, it may be as well to state here, are the Hamilton and South Ferries, the Wall-street Ferry, the Fulton Ferry and the Catherine Ferry. Mr. CYRUS P. SMITH, the President of the Union Ferry Company, being detained at home by sickness, was represented by D. B. SILLIMAN, Esq., who stated in behalf of the Union Ferry Company that they would be most happy to extend to the Committee every facility for investigation, having full confidence that the ferries under the management of this Company were the best managed ferries in the world; that they were managed not solely or mainly for the pecuniary interests of the stockholders, but for the public good, and to promote the prosperity of the City of Brooklyn; and that the Company would gladly listen to and cheerfully adopt any practicable improvement in the management of the ferries, (regardless of cost,) that might be suggested by the Committee or any one else.

Mr. FISHER, President of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, then addressed the Committee, regretting that Mayor BOOTH was unavoidably absent, and extending to the Committee the welcome and hospitality of the City of Brooklyn. He said that he thought it probable that but few persons would attend the meetings of the Committee, for the reason, as much as anything else, that what is everybody's business seems to be nobody's business. Every one, said he, feels an interest in the subject of ferries and ferry management. And they have a right to feel an interest in it. It is proper that they should. The ferries are to Brooklyn what the great artery is to the human system. They lead to New-York—they are the channel through which flow the population and the business of our city to a very great extent. It is natural that people should feel, the people of Brooklyn should particularly feel, that whatever affects that channel affects them vitally. It cannot be denied that the people of Brooklyn have suffered tremendous inconvenience during the past Winter from the difficulties of crossing the river owing to the unusual severity of the weather. How much of that is owing to the lack of accommodations and conveniences which might be provided, but which have not been provided, I suppose it is the duty of this Committee to inquire. And I suppose that an inspection of the boats and of the conveniences that are there provided, would perhaps afford more light than to expect that citizens, who feel these inconveniences to a certain extent, will leave their business and come to that which perhaps they think it the duty of their public servants to look after and not theirs.

Alderman FISHER then proceeded to point out some improvements that he thought might be adopted by the ferry Companies, such as providing additional conveniences for the safety of passengers in case of accident. It was claimed, he said, by the ferry Companies that their boats were so constructed that they could not sink. Whether this was so he would not pretend to say. It had also been suggested that some kind of gates should be provided to prevent passengers from jumping on board the boats before they landed, but whether this was practicable or not was a proper subject for the investigation of the Committee. Then there was the subject of ice boats for keeping the navigation of the river free during a cold snap like that we had just experienced. It would seem that something in the shape of ice boats might be constructed that would be practicable and answer the desired purpose. Whatever may be the defects in the present ferry system, he hoped that the Committee would succeed in detecting them, and would recommend such legislation as would remedy the evil.

The Chairman, Mr. OAKEY, thanked the Alderman for his kindly welcome, and said that the Committee would endeavor to do their duty to the public in the investigation, and if there were defects that could be reached by legislation, they hoped to be able to remedy them.

Alderman FISHER replied that he hoped the Committee would pay special attention to the Williamsburgh ferries under the management of the Brooklyn Ferry Company. The boats and the management of the Union Ferry Company were unexceptionable in comparison with these ferries, and he had no doubt if the Committee were to meet in the Eastern District they would have plenty of remonstrances presented before them.

Mr. CHARLES KELSEY, an old gentleman, formerly interested in the South Ferry, before the establishment of the Union Ferry Company, then addressed the Committee. He said he was an old resident of Brooklyn and was one of the getters up of the South Ferry, and after running it for some years, united with the Union Ferry Company, and subsequently the Hamilton-avenue Ferry was opened. Those three ferries were run at one cent ferriage successfully. There was no instance of delay in the fifteen years during which he was connected with this company. They ran the three ferries upon a capital of less than $200,000, paying seven per cent. to the stockholders and laying by no more surplus than was necessary to provide for possible contingencies. They were not a chartered company and the members had to hold the responsibility on their own shoulders. On that small capital the company ran the three ferries at one cent, successfully. When that company closed it divided forty-two per cent. among the stockholders, and that when running at one cent for passengers, eight cents for carts, and allowing all who wished to commute. The new Company was formed and took in the Catharine Ferry and one or two other ferries, including the Wall-street Ferry. They raised their capital to $800,000, and, as I understand, divided 10 per cent. among their stockholders, charged ten cents for carts and two cents for passengers, and allowed no person to commute. With the great increase of travel between the two cities, there has been no corresponding increase of accommodation, and in fact there was nothing like the accommodations furnished which were furnished by the first Ferry Company. Since the organization of the present Company, they have dropped two of the ferries, and only continued to run those which they found would pay the best. In regard to the detention of the boats he (the speaker) had seen no time yet this season when, if they had such boats as were used by the first Company, they could not have run without interruption to travel. The people of New-York and Brooklyn had good reason to complain of this matter, and he felt that it was the duty of the State Government to see that such a state of things should not be continued. Property in Brooklyn had greatly depreciated in value in consequence of this mismanagement of the Union Ferry Company. If he (the speaker) could get permission to run a ferry from the foot of Baltic-street to Old-slip in New-York, he would guarantee to run it for one cent, and have no delays in the travel. In regard to the protection of life on the boats, he considered that the great cause of danger to passengers was the overcrowding of the boats by their unnecessary detention in the docks. If the boats ran at proper intervals, there would be but few persons on board at each trip, and the danger would be correspondingly lessened. During the recent storm he had seen boats kept in the slips when they could have gone through the ice easily, until they were crowded in the dangerous manner.

Mr. WENDOVER—It seems then as if the disposition of the ferry company was to save their boats instead of breaking the ice.

Mr. KELSEY—That is the fact, Sir. I have seen the boats kept in the dock when I could have taken the wheel and run them through the ice without any difficulty whatever, and property in Brooklyn is not worth half as much in consequence of this management as it would be if the ferries were properly managed. The Company can make money as fast as men ought to make it, and run the ferries at one cent for foot passengers, eight cents for carts and twenty for commutation; and it is not just to the community nor to the Company to ask any more. The speaker then went on to state that the first Ferry Company, when there was heavy ice in the river, were in the habit of covering the copper near the water-line with wood, which protected it; but the present Company don't do anything of the kind. He considered a well conducted ferry much better than a bridge. Another cause of the delays in travel was the unnecessary keeping up of the chains on the ferry-boats, preventing passengers from getting off the boats often for several minutes. He thought the public ought to be allowed to take care of themselves, and that the Company should be relieved from all responsibility for the acts of passengers.

Mr. OAKEY—What is your idea of ice-boats, such as have been spoken of in the papers?

Mr. KELSEY—When we started the first Ferry Company we sent a man to Baltimore and Philadelphia, where they had ice-boats, to examine them, and on his report the *Jamaica* was built, but we found her to be utterly useless, and the other boats which we had could go through the ice much better.

Mr. OAKEY—Is not the ice on the East River different from any other?

Mr. KELSEY—All the ice we have on the East River is floating ice.

Mr. OAKEY—If you have boats strong enough, you think you could always get through the ice?

Mr. [illegible] if the boats are built strong [illegible] though they can always [illegible] the ice. Mr. [illegible] When we ran the South, Hamilton-avenue and Fulton Ferries we divided [illegible] per cent.

At the conclusion of Mr. KELSEY's remarks the Committee waited for half an hour longer, but no person appearing to make any complaint, they adjourned [illegible]

After the adjournment the Committee accepted the [illegible] house, in Pierrepont-street, and subsequently visited all the ferries on the Brooklyn side under the management of the Union Ferry Company, making a thorough examination of the boats, their mode of construction, &c. Two or three directors of the company accompanied the Committee in their excursion and gave them a good deal of information relative to the management of the ferries, the practicability, or impracticability of many improvements that had been suggested, the profits of the Company, &c., &c. Among other things it was stated that not a single one of the Directors of the Company owned over $100 of its stock; that they had no interest whatever in the profits of the Company, but had consented to act as Directors with the sole purpose of having the ferries so managed as to promote the prosperity and increase the population of Brooklyn, in which most of them were large property owners; that in order to effect this object the ferries had to be managed in the interest of the public, and they claimed that there was not a corporation in existence whose leading idea in the management of its affairs has more to promote the interests of the public and less to promote the mere pecuniary interests of the stockholders than the Union Ferry Company. In no event were they allowed to divide more than ten per cent. per annum profit, the Company having by its own by-laws voluntarily adopted, agreed to donate all over that sum to the Brooklyn Hospital and other charities in that city. The directors claimed that was not a patent or an improvement invented or suggested by which the safety or convenience of the passengers on their boats could be promoted, that had not received the careful attention of the Board of Directors, and no sooner was an improvement shown to be practicable than it was adopted regardless of cost. They said that the position of director in the company was no sinecure; that they received no compensation for their services, and that to a sensitive mind the responsibility of their position, in view of the fact that they were looked upon as the guardians of the safety of 70,000 people who daily crowd their ferries, was so great as to be almost unendurable. One of their best and most worthy directors had resigned his position to escape the anxiety which continually weighed upon him, in view of this responsibility. They also called the attention of the committee to the fact that the Union Ferry Company were compelled to pay $104,000 per annum to the City of New-York for the privilege of running their ferries—a tax which they deemed to be grossly unjust, and requiring Legislative action. At the last auction lease of the ferries, they said, six years ago, a combination was entered into in New-York to get the ferries out of the control of Brooklyn, and in bidding for the lease, they were obliged to compete with this combination, thereby raising the price from $30,000 to $104,000, which they were forced to pay or allow the ferries to go into the hands of irresponsible parties who would have run them solely for their individual gain and without regard to the interests of the public. They also claimed credit for the fact that this was the only corporation or individual in the country that had not raised his prices during the war. The cost of their boats and other expenses were nearly double what they were before the war, but they had imposed no increased tax upon their customers.

These and other considerations were urged upon the Committee by those representing the Union Ferry Company during the excursion of the Committee to the different ferries; and unless the citizens of Brooklyn are able to offset them by something more tangible than growling letters to the newspapers or miscellaneous swearing on the ferry-boats when they happen to be detained by the ice, the prospect is that the Committee will go back to Albany with the impression that the ferry traveling public are a very unreasonable set of grumblers and that the corporation known as the Union Ferry Company not only has a "soul," but is the most disinterested, generous, large-hearted concern that ever catered to the comfort and pocketed the pennies of a confiding public.

The Committee will meet again at 10 A. M. to-day in the Common Council room of the Brooklyn City Hall, and on Friday and Saturday they will hold sessions at the Astor House to listen to complaints against the North River ferries. On Monday next they will hold a session at Williamsburgh.

DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.

A Woman's Nose Bitten Off by a Negro—She is Subjected to an Operation at Bellevue Hospital—Death Ensues from the Use of Chloroform—Coroner's Inquest and Verdict of the Jury.

On New-Year's Day ANN MCGLENNAN was admitted into Bellevue Hospital as a patient, having been engaged in an affray with CHARLES LLOYD (colored) in Laurens-street, in which her antagonist bit off her nose. Consultation was held upon the case and the surgeons determined upon an operation in order to form a new nose by cutting a piece of flesh from the forehead. This operation was successfully performed by Dr. HAMILTON, and the woman progressed favorably until the 4th inst., when the second operation was commenced. Unfortunately the condition of the patient was such that she languished under the effects of the anesthetics administered, and death ensued before the necessary process of recovery could be put in operation. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest over the remains yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, when the following evidence was adduced before the Jury:

Frank Hastings Hamilton, M. D., sworn: I am one of the Surgeons to Bellevue Hospital, Professor of the Principles of Surgery, Military Surgery, &c., in Bellevue Hospital and Medical College; on the 1st of January, 1867, the deceased was admitted to Bellevue Hospital, having lost a large portion of her nose, said to have been bitten off by a negro in a brawl; upon consultation it was decided that an operation should be made; accordingly, on the 7th of January, in the presence of the class of Bellevue College, assembled in the amphitheatre of Bellevue Hospital, I had her completely placed under the influence of an anesthetic, and made the operation by dissecting a portion of integument from the forehead and transferring it to the nose; no ill effects followed the use of the anesthetic or the operation; the integument united speedily, and every circumstance promised a complete success; a few days later I constructed the columna nasi, and modeled more completely the tip of the nose without using an anesthetic; Feb. 4, one month from date of first operation, I proposed to complete the operative proceedings by separating the pedicle by which the new nose remained attached to the forehead, and returning it to the position from which it had been removed, as is my custom in similar cases; at ten o'clock A. M. the patient walked into the amphitheatre, accompanied by the female nurse, two house surgeons and myself, and was laid upon the operating table; her clothes were loose about her waist, and there was nothing about her neck; a blanket was thrown on her body and extremities; and I directed the House Surgeons to give her first a little chloroform and then the ether; it is my almost uniform practice when either can be obtained to give it alone as an anesthetic, reserving chloroform for a few exceptionable cases, and then giving it only in moderate quantity; this has been my practice and my teaching ever since the introduction of this latter agent, notwithstanding the opinion entertained by a large proportion of my professional brethren that chloroform may be given with entire safety; in army field practice chloroform, as is well known, has hitherto been used almost exclusively; my reason for deviating from my own usual practice in this case was, that owing to the wound on the forehead and nose, the cone containing the ether could not be made to cover the entire face, so as to exclude properly the atmospheric air, without exposing these raw and sensitive surfaces to its vapor; the cone made of a napkin folded diagonally was six or eight inches in diameter at it open extremity, and being applied only over the mouth she would contrive to inhale from air through the nostrils and through the open and expanded wings of the cone; I believed that these circumstances would greatly delay if not absolutely prevent anesthesia from ether; I left the room a moment to look after some of the preparations of the operation, and returning, found the patient making a good deal of noise, talking and throwing her hands and feet about, as is usual when the ether has taken partial effect; one of the house surgeons was then holding the cone-feather over the mouth only—the chloroform, as I was informed, having been given previous to my return to the operating room; the nostrils were open, and much the largest portion of ether was escaping from the sides of the open mouth of the cone, where also an abundance of fresh air was admitted; I directed no change in the mode of administration, but waited about five minutes, (probably fifteen minutes from the time of commencement of exhibition of anesthetics,) and then observing that she was more quiet but breathing naturally; I turned to the table of instruments and selected my knife for the operation; turning again and approaching the patient, I observed that she had ceased to breathe; the House Surgeon made the same discovery at the same moment; both the House Surgeons were standing beside her head and had not left her one moment since the administration of the anesthetic was commenced; immediately felt for her pulse at the wrist, but it had ceased; I did not stop to put my hand upon her heart, but turned her at once upon her left side, and then again upon her back; this was repeated three or four times, and occasionally forcible pressure was made upon the pit of the stomach, when at length she made one long inspiration, and I hoped the danger was passed; at this time her face was rather pale, but not purple or otherwise discolored; this process of turning and pressing upon the stomach was continued; and in a few minutes she breathed again; during a period of perhaps eight or ten minutes the long inspirations occurred at pretty long intervals; her tongue in the meantime, and until after death, was held forward from the glottis by a pair of toothed forceps; at the end of eight or ten minutes the inspirations became much shorter and occurred at longer intervals; the poles of a galvanic battery, which I had ordered, and which was promptly at hand, and in working order, were now applied to each side of the body, opposite the diaphragm and the heart; during this time alone the attempts at artificial respiration by turning and pressure were suspended; observing no effects from the battery, it was laid aside, and the manipulations were resumed; her lips were now purple; with a bistoury I opened the windpipe at the cricothyroid space and introduced well into the windpipe a large flexible catheter, and with my own breath inflated the lungs, aiding the respiratory movements by rotation and pressure; inflation of the lungs through the catheter was repeated several times, at various periods of time from the beginning to the end of the efforts at resuscitation; the chest was struck violently over the heart and other portions with the palm of the hand; [illegible] ten o'clock I declared [illegible] commenced, and breathing ceased entirely within fifteen minutes thereafter, but the efforts at resuscitation were continued more than half an hour after; both the ether and chloroform were administered by Dr. [illegible]; the only complaint made of either of these articles by the surgeons who had used them, in the hospital, was, so far as I am aware, that the ether did not take effect [illegible] ing it for the purpose of operating during the last year; I have administered chloroform and ether very frequently, especially the latter, and seen chloroform exhibited some hundreds of times; I have never seen death directly caused by either, yet there are upon record more than a hundred cases of death by chloroform; I do not know that there are any recorded cases well authenticated of death from ether; I think the chloroform in this case was used with the ordinary precautions, yet I have no doubt that it was the cause of death.

John [illegible], testified: I am Register Clerk of Bellevue Hospital; on the 1st day of January, 1867, Officer C. W. Healey, of the Eighth Precinct, brought to the institution a woman said to be Ann McGlennan, whose nose had been bitten off by a negro in Laurens-street; she was immediately examined and admitted by Dr. Charles H. Ludlum, who ordered her to Ward 18, Third Surgical Division, and the Surgeon to attend to her immediately.

David M. Cory, M. D., testified: I am House Surgeon of the Third Surgical Division of Bellevue Hospital; I saw the deceased a few minutes after she was admitted, and she stated to me that her nose had been bitten off by a negro down town; I examined the wound and found that the cartilages had been completely severed from the nose; on the 7th of January Dr. Hamilton performed an operation on her for the purpose of making a new nose, at deceased's own request she was placed under the influence of chloroform, and kept under it during the operation, which lasted about half an hour; on the 4th of February, the deceased was again taken to the amphitheatre and placed on the operating table for a second operation, by deceased's own permission; about half an ounce of chloroform was poured upon a folded towel, and held by Dr. Walker about two inches from her mouth; a second application of chloroform was made in the same manner, lasting altogether about ten minutes, when deceased suddenly ceased to breathe; efforts were immediately made by artificial respiration and cold water dashed upon the deceased to restore her; during these efforts several long inspirations took place; every measure was adopted that was necessary to restore her, but without any favorable results; the deceased died in about sixteen or eighteen minutes after the chloroform was first administered; the chloroform was very judiciously administered and was manufactured at the United States Army Laboratory, in Philadelphia, 1863; the ether was manufactured by Edward R. Squibb, of Brooklyn; I was present at the *post mortem* examination; I didn't see any lesion that would be sufficient to cause death; in my opinion death was caused by the inhalation of chloroform; I am a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and have been on duty at Bellevue Hospital as Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon for about ten months; I have administered chloroform, thirty-five or forty times with no bad effects.

Henry F. Walker, M. D., testified; I am senior Assistant Surgeon at Bellevue Hospital; I graduated in March, 1866, and have been on duty at the hospital since April last; I have given chloroform as many as twelve or fifteen times, and ether about six times, without any unfavorable results; I administered the chloroform to deceased the second time, and with a great deal of care; I gave her about one drachm of the chloroform first, but the patient did not come under the influence of it; I then gave her ether for about two or three minutes; she did not come under the influence of that, and I was directed to replace it with chloroform; Dr. Cory poured about half an ounce of chloroform on a folded towel, and held it about two inches from her mouth; about the same amount was poured on the towel a second time, and she then came under the influence of it; the chloroform was then replaced by ether, and administered in the usual way; after the ether had been administered for one or two minutes, the patient stopped breathing suddenly, and efforts at artificial respiration were resorted to to restore her, and continued for three-quarters of an hour; I was present at the *post mortem* examination and examined the organs after they had been removed, and saw no lesions sufficient to cause death; in my opinion death was the result of the inhalation of chloroform.

Chas. Beraf, assistant apothecary at the hospital, testified: The chloroform used at the hospital is made by Dr. Edward R. Squibb, of Brooklyn, and is chemically pure; the reason that the chloroform is labelled as made in Philadelphia is that we had some from that city and had some from Dr. Squibb, in tin cans, which had been poured into those bottles as coming from Philadelphia, which is perfectly pure; the chloroform used at the first operation is the same as was used at the second.

Theodore D. Bradford, M. D., testified: I reside in Auburn, Me., and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in March, 1865, and have been on duty at the Charity Hospital and Bellevue for two years; I am now House Physician at Bellevue Hospital; I have administered chloroform about fifty times; I have only occasionally given ether; I never had any bad results from the use of chloroform; I was present when the chloroform and ether were administered to the deceased; from my experience in the use of chloroform, I think it was judiciously administered; I did not assist in giving the chloroform.

Wm. R. Fisher, M. D., Senior Assistant Surgeon at the Hospital, corroborated the testimony of Dr. Bradford.

F. A. Burral, M. D., testified: I have examined the brain, larynx, trachea, heart, lungs, thoracic adita, stomach, intestines, liver and kidneys of deceased, and I find no lesions capable of producing death; in my opinion, death resulted from the inhalation of chloroform.

The case was then given to the Jury, when they rendered the following

VERDICT:

"That the said ANN MCGLENAN came to her death by inhaling chloroform while undergoing an operation for the purpose of forming a new nose, at Bellevue Hospital, Feb. 4, 1867; and that said operation was done at her own request. The Jury further say, in view of the fact that chloroform is used by all the faculty in the United States for the purpose of performing operations, we consider that there is no blame to be attached to Dr. HAMILTON or any of his assistants."

The deceased was a native of Ireland, and thirty-six years of age.

CONCERNING FIRES.

Reply of the Board of Police to the Legislative Committee—The Duties of a Fire-Marshal and the Qualifications for Such an Office.

The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners have sent the following communication to the Legislative Committee who are considering the subject of fires in the City, in response to certain interrogatories addressed by the Committee to the Board, as to the most effective way of preventing fires, especially those of incendiary origin:

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1867.

Col. F. B. Conkling, Chairman, &c.:

DEAR SIR: Your communication of the 30th ult. to the President of the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, has been submitted to the Board. The Board has given such consideration to the questions proposed as the limited time at its command has permitted. 1. The large number of fires within the past year and the great destruction of property caused by many of them, are well calculated to excite the alarm, not only of underwriters, but of every owner of property. It is very desirable to ascertain the cause of every fire that occurs, whether it be the result of carelessness or the act of an incendiary; whether it results in any case from the nature of the goods stored at the place of the fire, and whether the great loss of property by fire is in any manner owing to the latter cause, even where the fire has occurred notwithstanding all reasonable precaution to guard against such an accident. It is also very desirable to know whether the means supplied at the public expense to arrest and extinguish fires, are applied with promptness, energy and wisdom. A Fire Marshal clothed with power and charged with the duty of investigating promptly and fully, and reporting the facts in these several particulars whenever a fire occurs, would naturally be expected to be of very great service to underwriters and to the community generally, if he performed his duties efficiently. If it should be ascertained that many of these fires resulted from some other cause than the negligence of those in charge of the premises where the fire originated, or that the disastrous consequences of many of the fires are caused by the manner in which buildings are erected, or the business in them is conducted, or from inefficient or inadequate efforts or means to arrest their progress and extinguish them, a remedy, to some extent at least, could be provided. The office of Fire Marshal should be created by law, and the officer appointed by some designated authority or public body, distinct from and independent of the Fire Department. His reports in the case of each fire should be made promptly to the authority that appoints him. And that authority, whenever any report made to it should show that any members of the Fire or any other Department were at fault, should communicate the fact to the Head of such Department. If the disastrous effects of the fire should be due to the violations of any municipal ordinances or statutes relating to the construction or use of the premises where the fire was, such fact or facts should be at once communicated to the office or body whose duty it may be to see that such ordinances and statutes are enforced, and the violations of them punished. If it be found that the fire was caused by an incendiary, the offender should, in pursuance of provisions adapted to such a case, be arrested, and the evidence of his guilt furnished to the District-Attorney. An efficient and intelligent discharge of such duties as are above suggested, and of such others as would be specified in any law framed with care and a comprehensive view of the wants of the community, would necessarily be productive of good, not only to companies insuring against loss by fire, but to every person owning or occupying premises liable to be destroyed by it. 2. Whether the Fire Marshal should be an officer of the Metropolitan Police is, in the opinion of the Board of Police, a matter of minor importance. He should be appointed by some authority that is in a condition to be informed, as events occur, as to the manner in which he performs his duties, and which would be disposed and able to investigate promptly any apparent neglect of duty or improper conduct on his part, and to remove him from office and appoint another in his place whenever the public good required it. Additional legislation would be necessary to accomplish the desired reform. 3. The compensation should be such that a person of the requisite capacity, intelligence and energy could afford to give his time and thoughts and best efforts to the discharge of the duties of the office. A [illegible] to be really valuable in such a position, [illegible] whose services would be worth at least [illegible], and could command that compensation [illegible]. If such an officer, clothed with the [illegible] authority, and performing his duties properly, [illegible] by the results, that such an office [illegible] of public importance, he should be paid out of the public Treasury. Such results would show that the office, and the proper performance of its duties, were required to furnish to the individual members of the community the protection which it has a right to expect from the constituted authorities. If the results should demonstrate that the office was not one productive of good to the public, it should be abolished. All of which is respectfully submitted. By order of the Board of Police.

THOS. C. ACTON, President.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Annual Appropriation of School Money, $2,315,000—Annual Report of Sixth Ward School Trustees—School Furniture for a New Grammar School in the Ninth Ward.

The regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, Commissioner MCLEAN, President, in the chair.

The annual report of the Trustees of the Sixth Ward was presented and ordered on file. It set forth that in the Ward there are two grammar schools for boys, two for girls; two primary departments and two primary schools. The whole number of pupils taught during the past year is 6,400; the average attendance is 2,608. The amount appropriated for salaries of teachers was $49,255, and the sum expended $48,918 65, leaving an unexpended balance of $336 35.

On motion of Commissioner MILLER, it was resolved that the Committee on Teachers be requested to report to this Board, at their earliest convenience, the propriety of increasing the salaries of the Principals and Vice-Principals of the Female Primary Departments.

Communications from the School officers of the Tenth Ward, asking for an appropriation of $37,486 for erecting an addition to Grammar School-house No. 42; and from the School officers of the Eleventh Ward, asking for an appropriation of $47,052 for the erection and completion of Primary School-house No. 21, which were referred to the Finance Committee.

A communication was received from the Mayor, nominating JAMES R. DAVIES, of No. 14 East Fifty-third-street, as Inspector of Common Schools for the Seventh School District, in place of R. L. LAWRENCE, resigned. Referred to Committee on By-laws.

Commissioner VANCE, of the Finance Committee, presented a report, which was adopted, submitting the appropriations of school moneys for the year 1867, and concluding with a recommendation for adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of $2,315,000 of the school moneys for the year 1867 be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the several purposes, and in the amounts herein named and paid as may be required, subject to the by-laws, rules and regulations of this Board governing payments, viz.:

For salaries of Teachers in Ward Schools	$1,4[illegible]
For salaries of Janitors in Ward Schools	[illegible]
For incidental expenses in Ward Schools	[illegible]
For Fuel in Ward Schools	[illegible]
For Gas for Evening and Ward Schools	[illegible]
For the support of Evening Schools	[illegible]
For repairs through the Shop	[illegible]
For supplies through the Repository	[illegible]
For rents of school premises	[illegible]
For salaries of Superintendents, Clerks, &c.	[illegible]
For apportionment to Corporate Schools	[illegible]
For support of Normal Schools	12,000
For incidental expenses of the Board of Education	35,000
For Pianos	5,000
For support of Colored Schools	40,000
Total	$2,315,000

Resolved, That the sum of $[illegible], being the balance of the school moneys for 1867 unappropriated, be reserved and set apart and paid as may be required upon appropriations previously made, for all purposes for which the school moneys of the year have not been appropriated.

Adopted.

Commissioner VANCE, of the Finance Committee, presented the following report:

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the communication from the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, awarding the contract for furnishing the new Grammar School Building No. 41 to ROBERT PATON for the sum of $[illegible], and requesting the Board to make an appropriation of this sum for that purpose, respectfully report that the Board has the financial ability to make the appropriation required.

The subject of the report was referred to the Committee on School Furniture, with instructions to inquire whether there was any collusion between Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. PATON, manufacturers of school furniture, as to prices to be charged on the contract alluded to in the report, and report at the next meeting of the Board.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the Comptroller to place in the hands of the City Chamberlain the sum of $500,000 to the order of the Board of Education.

Adjourned.

POLICE TRIALS.

Slow Returns on the Sale of Beeves—Coffee Going Up—Too Proud by Half—A Suspicious Pitcher of Beer—Concert Saloons and the Excise Law—"Four Distinct Raps Fetches Them," &c.

Before Commissioner Acton.

About one hundred complaints against Police Officers—the usual number per week—were heard before the President of the Board of Police yesterday. The first of interest was the

OX CASE,

in which Roundsman JAY MORENESS, of the Twentieth Precinct, was defendant.

DAVID JACOBUS, of No. 128 Wooster-street, testified that on the 28th of March, 1866, he had a yoke of oxen stolen from him at English Neighborhood, New-Jersey. A day or two after the carcasses were found at a slaughter-house near Tenth-avenue and Forty-first-street. On taking the case to Court Justice LEDWITH directed Officer MORENESS to sell the carcasses and that the Court would take care of the funds. It further appeared by the testimony of Superintendent KENNEDY, that on the 27th of January, 1867, Mr. JACOBUS called on him and said he had not received the proceeds of the sale of the cattle, which took place nearly a year ago, amounting to $310 75. On the Superintendent sending for MORENESS, the latter admitted the facts as stated, but excused himself on the plea that he had retained the money under the order of the Police Justice. The money was in bank subject to orders.

JOSEPH BOUCK, Property Clerk at headquarters, testified that the money was left with him the 29th of January.

Defendant said he had spoken to Capt. WALLING, but that the latter must have forgotten it. It would seem hardly probable that the Captain would allow so important a matter to pass without action, as the rule is plain and never to be deviated from, that all money received by members of the force, must be returned to the office of the Superintendent or the Property Clerk. Inspector WALLING said he did not know that MORENESS had the money. The case was held open for MORENESS to bring witnesses.

THE TARIFF ON COFFEE.

Several patrolmen acknowledged being off post getting a cup of warm coffee. The President intimated that they might expect a "stamp" on every grain.

TOO PROUD TO SPEAK TO A SERGEANT.

JEREMIAH F. GILLEN, patrolman of the Twenty-first Precinct, was charged with not properly patrolling his post. Sergeant REID testified that he was on his post thirty-five minutes, going over it twice, and could not find him. GILLEN said he must have been trying his doors, and added that he had known the sergeant to pass him without seeing him.

Mr. ACTON—You did not speak to the Sergeant when you saw him.

Patrolman DILLON—No, Sir.

Mr. ACTON—Don't be so proud. You may be a sergeant yourself one of these days.

A LONG CALL.

Patrick Kelly, of the Twentieth Precinct, was charged by Sergeant JAMES with being "in" twenty minutes while he should have been patroling. KELLY brought up Mrs. HALEY, of No. 382 Thirty-ninth-street, to prove that she called him in on account of her husband putting her out of the house while he was under the influence of liquor. The Sergeant met this by the statement that he saw KELLY dodging round the door for some time; that the woman came down and spoke to him, and he went up with her. Soon after she came down with a pitcher, and the Sergeant saw her purchase some ale and return to the room where KELLY was. The Sergeant saw no evidence that the woman had trouble with her husband.

A BROADWAY CONCERT SALOON.

Patrolman FRANCIS SMITH was charged by Capt. GARLAND, of the Fourteenth Precinct, with arresting GUSTAVE DAROR, keeper of the concert saloon, at 12:30 A. M., Jan. 29, and on bringing his prisoner to the Station-house, refusing to make a charge against him. Mr. SMITH's defence was that he acted under orders to arrest all parties keeping a bar open after midnight, but that he could not make a charge because he saw no evidence that DAROR sold liquor—only soda, coffee and the like; nor did he know that it was a disorderly house. It further appeared that the Captain, after Sergt. PHILLIPS had discharged DAROR on the statement of the officer, sent out Officer KIERNAN, who rearrested the concert saloon man, and took him to the Police Court in the morning. The complaint on the returns was "violation of the excise law."

Justice HOGAN, who seemed very much interested in this case, questioned Officer KIERNAN, the witness on the stand: "Did I ask you in what way that man violated the law?"

Officer KIERNAN—I believe you did; I said I did not see any violation.

Q.—Did I ask you if he kept liquors there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did I ask you if there were any signs of liquor being sold about the place? A.—Yes, Sir; I said I did not see any.

Mr. ACTON—Is there a bar there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. ACTON said the Board did not intend to be beat, whether the magistrates sustained them or not. He spoke of the plan which had been tried of dealing out liquor in cups, under pretence of selling coffee.

Capt. GARLAND said the bar was the same as when they sold lager.

Mr. ACTON held that concert saloons [illegible] disorderly places, and asked Judge HOGAN if there was not a law for closing them.

Judge HOGAN—I say there is none.

A spectator mentioned, *sotto voce*, that some of the boot-blacks in the City Hall Park carried a bottle of bourbon on Sundays, and customers who paid them 25 cents for shining their boots they favored with a drink.

THE EXCISE LAW AGAIN—"FOUR DISTINCT RAPS."

Capt. GARLAND, of the Fourteenth, appears to be wide-awake on the Excise business. Among his complaints in reference to this matter was one against Patrolman ROBERT MCNALLY for not closing up a place corner of Mulberry and Hester streets, where liquors were sold on Sunday, Jan. 27. The officer's defence was that a man in uniform could not make the arrest, and to sustain it he called Officer RUSH.

Officer RUSH testified that by the Captain's orders, he with a brother officer went on McNally's post on the Sunday evening in question in citizens' clothes; could not see from the street that any light was burning inside, as the windows were covered with oil-cloths and the key holes stopped up.

Mr. ACTON—How did you get in?

A.—We stood an hour and a quarter before we got in; we knocked on the door; on the inside of the door they have a kind of slide or "wicket;" they shoved it up, but would not open the door; we stopped in the hall and at last a party of three came, we heard the signal, and after they were admitted we went and gave four distinct raps, when the door was opened and we both went in; four raps fetches them there.

CITIZENS' COMPLAINTS.

There was but one citizen's complaint this week—a paucity unprecedented. This was preferred by a hack-driver, PATRICK WHELAN, against Patrolman CASPER GOSSMAN, of the Eleventh Precinct, for not making an arrest. The charge was not sustained, and the details are not of sufficient interest for publication.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

PETER ETCHEN, of No. 101 Bleecker-street, complained yesterday at the Jefferson Market Court that on the night of Feb. 4 his store was burglariously entered by breaking off the outer shutters of the rear window and forcing the windows. A quantity of cigars, fractional currency and other property was stolen. He charged PHENIX ARMSTRONG and JAMES COX with the burglary, whereupon they were arrested by Officer JOHN CORKEY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and brought before Justice DODGE, who committed them, in default of $1,000 each, to answer at the General Sessions.

THE "KENO" GAME.

JOSEPH WALLACE, HENRY NORRIS and RICHARD MARSH were arraigned yesterday on the complaint of PETER H. SCHOONMAKER, for keeping a gambling den at No. 96 Sixth-avenue. Deponent sets forth that WALLACE was the proprietor, NORRIS was the player, and MARSH was the "roper-in" of the game called "keno." The apparatus was seized, together with the gamesters and lookers-on, by Officers CAMERON and WOODWARD, of the Fifteenth Precinct—not, however, until considerable money had changed hands among the gamblers. The apparatus consists of a wheel or globe which revolves, in which numbered balls are placed, and from which they are drawn. The numbers on the balls corresponded with those on cards pasted on a green baize table, upon which a player placed a counter or check. The parties were committed for examination in $500 bail each.

INDECENT ASSAULT.

JAMES CROSBY, 17 years of age, of No. 300 Spring-street, was arrested on the complaint of Mr. JOHN MAHONEY, of No. 3 Dominick-street, charged with committing a rape upon his daughter, aged 4 years and 10 months. The act was committed Dec. 4, while the parties were laying together. The next day the child was taken ill and still remains so. Drs. W. THURMAN and B. F. DAWSON certified that the illness resulted from the injury. The accused was committed to prison to answer in default of $1,500 bail.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Stamping out Scarlatina—Reduction in Number of Deaths from this Cause—Deaths from Zymotic Diseases—Prevailing Causes of Death for the Week, &c.

The total number of deaths recorded as having occurred in this City for the week ending Feb. 2 was 452, an increase of 49 over the number reported in the previous week, and 42 less than in the corresponding week of last year. The whole number of deaths from zymotic diseases was 87. The number of deaths from scarlatina last week was only 13, showing a reduction of 11 cases from the week previous, a result which verifies the report of Dr. DALTON to the Board of Health last week, in which was set forth the facts relative to the cleansing and the disinfection of a large number of tenement houses. This work of purification, which is being carried on by the Sanitary Inspectors, is becoming a popular idea among the people, who are finding out, although slowly, that to be clean is to be healthy, and that health and length of life are intimately associated. It is customary at this season of the year to exclude all fresh air from apartments, and to burn out what life-giving principle exists in what is left inside by hot stoves, so that the least possible chance to extend good health, or to enhance the tenure of life is held out. The importance of a little cold air through the rooms in which the masses live all night is beginning to be properly appreciated, and the growing common sense of the people, together with the persistent efforts of Dr. DALTON and his assistants to disinfect and purify, gives assurance of the increased safeguards to the public health that are being established day by day in the homes of the people.

DEATHS IN THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The number of deaths in the public institutions was 103, as follows: New-York Hospital, 4; St. Vincent's Hospital, 3; Ward's Island, 15; Randall's Island, 1; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, 1; City Lunatic Asylum, 2; Almshouse, 23; Penitentiary, 1; Nursery Hospital, 1; Charity Hospital, 15; Colored Home, 9; St. Luke's Hospital, 3; Bellevue Hospital, 25.

AGES OF THE DEAD.

The ages at which death took place were as follows: Under one year, 109; under two years, 47; under three years, 17; under four years, 10; under five years, 6; under ten years, 18; under fifteen years, 7; under twenty years, 6; between twenty and forty years, 103; between forty and sixty years, 77; between sixty and eighty years, 41; eighty years and upward, 11.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The causes of death are grouped under five heads, as follows: Zymotic diseases, constitutional diseases, local diseases, developmental diseases and violence. The following table contains references to the principal causes of death in New-York and Brooklyn last week:

Causes of Death in	New-York.		Brooklyn.	
Zymotic infections	—	87	—	[illegible]
Of which scarlatina caused	13	—	12	—
Of which croup caused	14	—	4	—
Constitutional diseases	—	108	—	[illegible]
Of which phthisis pulmonalis	71	—	24	—
Of which hydrocephalus	17	—	7	—
Local diseases	—	198	—	[illegible]
Of which convulsions	32	—	10	—
Of which bronchitis	17	—	4	—
Of which pneumonia	43	—	17	—
Developmental diseases	—	44	—	[illegible]
Of which children	13	—	7	—
Violence	—	15	—	6
Of which by—				
Accident and negligence	13	—	3	—
Burns and scalds	4	—	1	—
Fractures from falls	4	—	—	—
Suicide	2	—	3	—
Total mortality		452		167

The following analytical table indicates the more immediate nature of the causes of death:

Miasmatic diseases	81	Urinary system	11
Enthetic diseases	2	Developmental (children)	[illegible]
Dietic diseases	4	Developmental (women)	[illegible]
Diathetic diseases	6	Developmental (age)	[illegible]
Tubercular diseases	102	Developmental (nutrition)	[illegible]
Nervous system	66	Accident, &c.	[illegible]
Circulatory system	13	Suicide	[illegible]
Respiratory system	78		
Digestive system	25		
Total			[illegible]

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The following table shows the number and locations of deaths from zymotic or foul-air diseases:

Wards	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Cholera.	Cholera Infantum.	Other Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Cholera Morbus.	Other Zymotic Diseases.	Total from Zymotic Diseases.	By Accident, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Total population (in Wards)—Census of 1860.
1.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	13	[illegible]
2.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2,507
3.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3,757
4.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	12	[illegible]
5.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	[illegible]
6.	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	19	[illegible]
7.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	17	[illegible]
8.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	15	[illegible]
9.	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	17	[illegible]
10.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	22	[illegible]
11.	—	1	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	—	35	[illegible]
12.	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	4	—	2	11	1	24	[illegible]
13.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	12	[illegible]
14.	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	12	[illegible]
15.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	[illegible]
16.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	5	1	27	[illegible]
17.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	27	72,770
18.	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	13	57,464
19.	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	6	—	2	15	1	69	32,841
20.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	25	67,554
21.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	6	4	41	[illegible]
22.	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	24	61,7[illegible]
	—	3	13	5	13	3	8	8	—	—	14	—	20	87	15	452	814,254

DR. ELISHA HARRIS' WEEKLY LETTER.

The following letter from Dr. HARRIS, Registrar-General, presents some thoughts on the subject of the public health which are worthy of perusal:

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, Feb. 5, 1867.

In the week ending Feb. 2, there were 452 deaths registered in New-York, including 103 in public institutions. In Brooklyn there were 168 deaths registered. This mortality equals 28.20 per 1,000 inhabitants in New-York—exclusive of island institutions—and 29.60 in Brooklyn, exclusive of Kings Co. institutions. We registered last week an unusual number of delayed returns, as the storms impeded the burials. The actual rate of mortality did not increase, but remained at about 28 per 1,000.

The relative mortality by the zymotic diseases has greatly decreased, and in the rapid subsidence of scarlatina and other fevers there appears to be something more than a mere coincidence with the special efforts that have been put forth to induce prompt disinfection and cleansing wherever any of the [illegible]

[illegible] found. The subjoined abstract from the records of scarlatina deaths shows how that dangerous disease has decreased since Jan. 1:

Deaths from Scarlatina.	New-York.	Brooklyn.
Week ending Jan. 5	29	13
Week ending Jan. 12	22	12
Week ending Jan. 19	26	7
Week ending Jan. 26	24	9
Week ending Feb. 2	13	9

Pulmonary diseases are the predominant causes of death during this inclement season. There were 149 deaths from this class of causes in New-York and 59 in Brooklyn. The mean temperature was 23° Fahrenheit. This severity of Winter seems to have increased the pro rata of mortality in old age and early childhood. In Brooklyn 26.41 per cent. of all deaths occurred in the first year of infancy. In New-York 12 persons died in that advanced period between 80 and 100 years. In the First, Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Eleventh Wards of this City there was a general excess of mortality.

London has suffered from cold as we have, and the last letter from the Registrar-General closes with the timely remark that "in such weather to give fire, food and clothing is to give life." To neglect the needy poor now is to increase pauperism in those that survive, while many others perish outright.

E. HARRIS.

AGES, SEXES AND NATIVITIES.

The following is a recapitulation of the ages, sexes and nativities of persons who died in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn last week:

New-York.		Brooklyn.	
Men	138	Men	45
Women	94	Women	34
Boys	132	Boys	71
Girls	98	Girls	37
Total	462	Tota	187

NATIVITIES.

New-York.		Brooklyn.	
British America	3	British America	1
England	11	England	7
France	2	Germany	12
Germany	67	Holland	1
Ireland	98	Ireland	32
Italy	1	Scotland	1
Scotland	3	United States	133
Switzerland	4	Total	187
United States	281		
West Indies	1		
Total	462		

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The following is an exhibit of the meteorological observations kept for the Metropolitan Board of Health.

Days of the Week.	Days of the month.	Thermometer—Minim.	Thermometer—Maxim.	Daily Mean of Barometer.	Daily Mean of Tem'ture.	Daily av. of Humidity, saturation being 100.	Rain—Inches.
Sunday	27	16	30	29.70	23	57	.....
Monday	28	6	27	29.95	16	64	.....
Tuesday	29	5	21	29.98	13	52	....
Wednesday	30	4	18	30.20	11	51	.....
Thursday	31	15	31	30.26	23	65	.1
Friday	1	34	47	29.75	41	77	....
Saturday	2	31	37	29.85	34	85	2.7

Mean of barometer for the week, 29.91.
Mean of temperature for the week, 23.
Average of humidity for the week, saturation being 100, 67.
Total rainfall, 2.8.

Geological Formation of the Valley of the Amazon—Lecture by Prof. Agassiz.

The first of Prof. AGASSIZ's course of lectures before the New-York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art, was delivered at Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening to a large audience of ladies and gentlemen, comprising many of the prominent literary and scientific men of the metropolis. His subject was "The Geological Formation of the Valley of the Amazon." Dr. GRISCOM introduced the lecturer in a few highly complimentary remarks, and congratulated the audience on their good fortune in being permitted to listen to one of the greatest living representatives of science, whose rank in history would be side by side with HUMBOLDT and CUVIER.

Prof. AGASSIZ commenced his lecture by remarking that the present year was witness to an event of no small importance to civilization. It had pleased the Emperor of Brazil, by royal proclamation, to open to the whole world the free navigation and commerce of the River Amazon. This event had suggested the delivery of the course of lectures commencing this evening, in order that the community might become acquainted with the character and the resources of that river. To-night he would sketch the geological constitution of the basin of the Amazon, and in his next lecture would speak of the character of the river and its adaptation to navigation and commerce. The Valley of the Amazon owes it present appearance to events that took place ages ago. He was sorry that he did not feel at liberty to dispense with any introductory remarks upon the general subject of geology; but as this was not yet an elementary study, a few preliminary words might be necessary to a proper understanding of what he had to say about the geological formation of the Valley of the Amazon. The geological constitution of any country or district of the earth's surface was dependent upon a succession of events that took place at long intervals. There was no irregularity on the surface of the earth that did not owe its outline to disintegration of the surface. At one time the earth was without a drop of water, and totally destitute of plants, animals or atmosphere. At another epoch it was covered with a boiling sea. Then it gradually cooled away, and now the waters, attracted by the moon, ebb and flow, and thus wear upon the surface. Thus, through the agency of fire and water the earth grew in the thickness of its crust until it finally became inhabitable, first by aquatic animals. At length islands and continents rose above the sea and became inhabitable by animals and plants. Turning our attention to South America, we find the Andes range of mountains, the backbone as it were of the continent; yet they were not the first in geological formation. The oldest part of the South American continent was the table lands of Guiana and Brazil. The geological construction of the North and South American continents was strikingly similar. Geology has established beyond a doubt that the islands of Canada from the coast of Labrador to the Rocky Mountains were at one time the only part of North America in existence. At a later period arose the Alleghanies, and subsequently up came the Rocky Mountains. So that the North American Continent was built up by three great geological occurrences. So was it with the Continent of South America. The manner in which these upheavals have taken place is well understood by geologists. While the earth was cooling the crust contracted—the same as a hot iron contracts when cooling. As the cooling and contracting process went on, the earth's crust shrivelled and folded itself, thereby forming all sorts of irregularities. Our great mountain chains are nothing but these upheavals, owing to the shrinking of the earth's surface. The manner in which they were formed can be traced with great minuteness. [The speaker here illustrated the subject upon the blackboard, and dwelt upon the clear and positive evidences of his theory to be seen in the Alps, and particularly in the Jura Mountain.] The natural position of strata in the earth's crust is horizontal, and the change in any of the strata from the position of horizontality is an evidence of disturbance, either from below or laterally, and the degree of the change indicates the force of the disturbance. Coming to the Valley of the Amazon, we find on its slope strata of a younger date than those of Guiana or the table-lands of Brazil. The age of the different strata is determined by the character of the animals and plants deposited in them. Thus we ascertain that the geological formation of the valley occurred at a later date than that of Guiana, or the tablelands of Brazil, in the same way we find that the Alleghanies of North America arose much later than the Canadian hills. As the waters of the Pacific once washed the western base of the Alleghanies anterior to the upheaval of the Rocky Mountains, so the table lands of Guiana and Brazil at one time formed the only portion of the continent of South America prior to the upheaval of the Andes. And thus the Valley of the Amazon was in that remote period but a great strait between two islands formed by the table lands of Guiana and Brazil. The present valley of the Amazon, then, has been formed by three successive upheavals around it. Its present appearance, however, is not owing merely to these upheavals, but it has been greatly modified by other causes, such as washing, abrasion, changes of the seasons, frosts, rains, freshets, and another still more powerful agent than all the others, the glaciers. The present configuration of South America, like that of North America, is owing to the action of immense fields of ice. Throughout the whole valley of the Amazon there is one uniform sediment—a sediment of comparatively recent date. This sediment or deposit was at one time a thousand feet above the level of the sea, but now it has been mostly washed away until nearly the whole valley is but one vast plain, scarcely rising above the ocean's level. Still, there are hills remaining—the monuments as it were of this vast deposit or sediment—showing beyond a doubt that the whole basin was once filled with it. In his next lecture upon the River Amazon the Professor said he would show the process by which the valley had been brought to its present condition and appearance.

The above is but a sketch of the lecture, which was listened to with great interest and marked attention throughout.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.—A eulogium was pronounced last evening, before the New-York Academy of Medicine, by Dr. WM. C. ROBERTS, on the late President of the Academy, Dr. JOSEPH MATHER SMITH. The hall of the New-York University was filled when Dr. A. C. POST called the meeting to order. The eulogist set forth that his subject was born at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, New-York, in 1796; hence he was 77 years of age when he died in the month of April last. His life was devoted to the science of medicine, in which his reputation as a scholar and writer was among the foremost. His great work on *The Philosophy of Epidemics* was published in 1824. He was a lecturer 40 years in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and died six weeks after finishing his course. He was surgeon for a long period to the New-York Hospital, and served on the Sanitary Commission as President of the Council of Hygiene during the war. His private and religious life was of the highest order and without reproach. He was universally beloved, and his place, as the eloquent eulogist asserted, could not easily be filled.

UNLIGHTED STREET LAMPS.—Capt. SEBRING, of the Ninth Precinct, made the following report yesterday morning to Superintendent KENNEDY on the subject of street lamps: "Frequent complaints are made by the citizens against the Manhattan Gas Company, for their neglect in not lighting the lamps of this precinct. Many lonely places, which require the most light, are often in total darkness, and the residents and those who are compelled to travel through them are extremely alarmed for their personal safety. Last night, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, (the wind blowing moderately,) forty lamps, situated in different localities, which were supposed to be erected as nocturnal luminaries, failed to shed one ray of light on their surroundings, thus depriving the pedestrians and others of that security they are justly entitled to.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.—The *Cuba* yesterday carried among her passengers Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, who goes to order a submarine cable to be laid from Placentia Bay to Sydney in Cape Breton, or to some point nearer on the coast where it will meet the Western Union Lines, thus saving the risk of the long land lines of Newfoundland. These lines, however, are to be kept up, and as soon as Spring opens a line is to be built over the road cut through the forests by the Newfoundland Company ten or twelve years ago. There will then be three perfect lines. With these improved land lines, and the new submarine cable to Cape Breton, the chain of electric communication with Europe will be complete.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Photo-lithographic Company, held Tuesday, Feb. 5, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees: Hon. EZRA CORNELL, HORACE GREELEY, JOHN W. OSBORNE, WILLIAM A. FRITH and THOMAS N. ROOKER; and at a meeting of the Trustees the following were elected officers of the Company for the ensuing year: Hon. EZRA CORNELL, President; HORACE GREELEY, Treasurer; THOMAS N. ROOKER, Secretary.

THE LATE BOND ROBBERY.—The following are the numbers of $100,000 of the bonds stolen from the office of LEONARD W. JEROME, Esq., on the 5th inst. The numbers of the remaining $20,000 cannot be ascertained at present: 5,180, 5,251 to 5,255, 18,796 to 18,823, 24,826 to 24,837, 24,568, 24,569, 25,323, 25,324, 25,377 to 25,384, 26,057 to 26,066, 26,404 to 26,413, 26,401, 26,403, 26,405, 26,452.

THE ARREST OF "KENO" PLAYERS.—Several of the persons arrested for playing "Keno" at No. 96 Sixth-avenue appear to have given names that did not belong to them. One gambler stated that his name was GEORGE STEVENSON, and his profession that of a lawyer. The only person of that name and profession is a highly respectable gentleman doing business at No. 27 Wall-street.

FIRE IN SPRING-STREET.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the basement of No. 104 Spring-street, occupied by SHAFFER BROS. as a liquor store-room. A damage of $200 resulted, which is covered by insurance in the Hudson County Insurance Company. The premises, belonging to the Knapp estate, are damaged to the extent of $100; insured.

THE BROOKLYN FERRIES.—The Union Ferry Company, it is said, are about to furnish each boat with twenty barge floats, capable of sustaining sixteen persons each, and with five floats capable of sustaining twenty persons each. It is not, perhaps, generally known that the ferry-boats themselves are solid for forty feet from each end, and consequently could hardly be submerged.

APPOINTMENTS.—JOHN MURRAY has been appointed Clerk of Washington Market; ANDREW J. MINER, First Assistant Clerk to the Board of Councilmen; H. J. MORTON, Deputy Clerk to the Collector of City Revenue. It is understood that the Comptroller does not contemplate making any more changes in his Department.

EXCISE VIOLATIONS.—Justice DOWLING held the following persons to bail yesterday in the sum of $300 each for alleged violations of the Excise Law: John Doran, No. 199 Catharine-street; Wm. Studler, No. 36 New-street; Austin Pierson, No. 100 Vesey-street, and Thomas Gifford, No. 74 Vesey-street.

THE KENO ARRESTS.—Mr. CHARLES VAN BRUNNER, reported in your edition of Sunday, the 3d inst., as having been arrested for gambling, is not CHARLES F. VAN BRUNNER, of No. 38 West Fifteenth-street.

DEATH OF MRS. SICKLES.—Mrs. THERESA BAGIOLI SICKLES, wife of Major-Gen. SICKLES, died last evening at her residence in this City.

SOUTHERN RELIEF.—The Southern Relief Committee have collected $17,000.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars this Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Feb. 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Oyer and Terminer—Held by Ingraham J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Civil Calendar will not be called in this branch of the Circuit until the further orders of the Court. The Oyer and Terminer will be in session during the entire month.

Part II.—Held by Clerke, J., in the Court-house—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1260—Cochrane vs. Herbert.	1280—Rossarm vs. Robinson.
1118—Hubbard, Jr., vs. Barbour.	1230—Leffingwell vs. Crocker.
1262—Yates Co. Salt Mnf. and Pet. Co. vs. Ellery.	1334—Stryker vs. Leaycraft.
1300—Mackey vs. Allen.	1342—Lee vs. Clinton.
1314—The Am. Nat. Bank vs. Osborn.	1344—The Great West. Ins Co. vs. Carwana.
1312—Kennedy vs. The Bleecker-st. and S. F. RR. Co.	1350—Steinrich vs. Weber.
1314—Marks vs. Jacobs.	1352—Crawford vs. The West. Trans. Co.
1316—Pippey vs. Pond.	1354—Gallagher vs. The Mayor, &c.
1318—Jeffray vs. Beckel.	1356—Mead vs. Provost et al.
1320—Kelty vs. Second Nat. Bank of Erie.	1358—Jackson vs. Carnochan.

Part III.—Held by E. D. Smith, J., at No. 73 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
322—Barton vs. Myers.	335—Boyd vs. Clarke.
336—Hallgarten vs. Lane.	[illegible]—Sciele vs. Bernheimer.
[illegible]—Kingon vs. Swan et al.	810—Van Buren vs. Lord.
262—Banks vs. Baldwin et al.	[illegible]—Wilcox vs. Turley.
[illegible]—Post vs. White et al.	[illegible]—Walsh vs. Goodwin.
[illegible]—Zinn vs. Uhlfelder.	[illegible]—Schenck vs. Bell et al.
[illegible]—Gilbride vs. Hughes.	[illegible]—Sackett vs. Whitney.
[illegible]—Fitzpatrick vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	[illegible]—Freeman vs. Second-av. Railroad Co.
1148—De Witt vs. Sullivan.	[illegible]—Sneddicker vs. Lynch.
1156—Hers vs. Jackson.	[illegible]—Christie vs. Haskell.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J., at No. 73 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.	Nos.
13—Amoux vs. Ouyler.	14—— vs. ——

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
116—Marvin vs. Hoffman et al.	126—Thurston vs. Douglass et al.
205—Broadway Bank vs. Minor.	[illegible]—Orme vs. Brainerd.
140—Muller vs. Leacham.	[illegible]—Freeman vs. Day.
144—Davenport vs. Kauffer.	[illegible]—Jarvis, Jr., vs. The Ex. Fire Insurance Co.
51—Costello vs. Dwyer.	[illegible]—Mariot et al. vs. Dagron et al.
146—Schenck vs. Hatfield.	
148—Woodruff vs. Valentine.	[illegible]—Probst et al. vs. Scheiler et al.
152—Muller vs. Haller.	162—Anthony vs. Hirshfield.
154—Work vs. Ellis et al.	163—Schuns vs. Page, impld.
156—Same vs. same.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Call of the Calendar at 12 o'clock M.

Reserved Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
40—Ware vs. Whitehouse.	65½—Woodward vs. Flanders.
86—Campbell vs. Eldridge.	

The general call is No. 60—In re the application of Ross for a writ of mandamus vs. The Comptroller.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Adjourned to Monday next.

Part II.—Held by Robertson, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2600—Fettretch, receiver, vs. Totten.	1984—Goodridge vs. The National Fire Ins. Co.
[illegible]—Purvis vs. Maltz.	[illegible]—Wright vs. Dix.
[illegible]—Dence vs. Ruder.	2376—Livingston vs. Robertson.
[illegible]—Taylor vs. Ketcham.	
1140—Pierson vs. Indemnity Fire Ins. Co.	2380—Wright vs. Bitterman.
2266—Peck vs. Neghaur.	[illegible]—Bertram vs. Lane.
2070—The Security Ins. Co. vs. The N. J. Steam Nav. Co.	2316—De Groot vs. Rice.
	[illegible]—Hurley vs. Denecke.
	[illegible]—Rosswog vs. Seymour.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
445—Van Dyke vs. Hatch.	300—Cummings vs. Schutz.
[illegible]—Dalton vs. Taylor, &c.	372—Wilson vs. De Gerardin.
377—Jones vs. Fireman's Fund Insurance Co.	[illegible]—Bayley vs. Stanton.
370—Jones vs. Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.	[illegible]—Phelan vs. Weinhold.
[illegible]—McKee vs. Brander.	[illegible]—McClelland vs. Shaw.
[illegible]—Lowenthal vs. Finn.	[illegible]—Langman vs. Gilbert, Jr.
[illegible]—Kenyon vs. Stevens, &c.	303—McNeill vs. Rogers.
	304—Brintnall vs. Shipman, &c.

Part II.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1143—Wright and another vs. Lowry.	475—Nasser vs. Corwin.
354—Jones vs. The Relief Fire Insurance Company.	[illegible]—Smithson vs. Lilly.
	1155—Stevens vs. Pierce et al.
	439—Poppe vs. Marine Bank.
373—Smock vs. Smith.	440—Smithson vs. Lilly.
[illegible]—Sanford vs. Seymour.	486—Birky vs. German Reformed Protestant Church.
[illegible]—Allen vs. Morton.	
[illegible]—Reed vs. Starkweather.	[illegible]—Walsh vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
206—The Bordentown Machine Company vs. Pissant.	503—Ashmead vs. Martin.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
—Goetting vs. Schwarts.	40—Block vs. Broadway and Seventh-av. Railroad Co.
—Pepper vs. Mooney.	
19—Bray vs. 42d-st. R. R. Company.	41—Fleitmann vs. Bruen.
20—Crow vs. Emmons.	42—Anderson vs. Mollenhor.
22—Cassebeer vs. Pendleton.	43—Casey vs. McCloskey.
—Berrien vs. Hotten.	44—Burrass vs. Keyser.
—Dahlman vs. Eldridge.	45—White vs. Jumel.
—Monks vs. Lewison.	46—Schmidt vs. Salem.
37—Watts vs. Weiss.	47—Oliver vs. Webster.
38—Newberger vs. Schultz.	48—Jewett vs. Wheeler.
39—Bucom vs. Havens.	

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Prize—The Blockade of the Texan Coast—Exclusion of Brownsville from the Blockade—The Allegation of Capture in Neutral Waters—Can it be Made by Other than the Nation whose Neutrality has been Infringed?—Probable Cause—Speculative Captures—Case of the Sir Wm. Peel.

The United States, libelants and appellants, vs. The steamship Sir Wm. Peel and cargo; and steamship Sir Wm. Peel and cargo vs. United States.—These are cross appeals. In prize, the Government appealing from so much of the decree below (Louisiana District) as restored the prize to the claimants, and the claimants appealing from so much of the decree as made restoration without allowing damages and costs.

The steamship *Sir Wm. Peel*, of 1,535 tons burden, 247 feet long and 300-horse power, with clearance from Liverpool to Matamoras, came to anchor in the open roadstead near the mouth of the Rio Grande, on the 24th June, 1863, and remained unseaworthy until the 11th September following, when she was captured there by the United States steamship *Seminole*, one of the vessels then maintaining at that point the blockade. The *Peel* was sent to New-Orleans, where the vessel and cargo having been libeled as prize, the vessel was claimed by the master as the property of Messrs. Coney & Laycock, of Manchester, England, and the cargo was claimed by the master in behalf of Messrs. A. & S. Henry, of the same place.

After the usual examinations, further proof was introduced on both sides, and a decree was entered dismissing the libel, restoring vessel and cargo to the claimants, and certifying reasonable cause of seizure. In the supplemental decree as to costs and expenses, the Court states in substance that the decree of restoration passed upon the ground that the capture was probably made in neutral (Mexican) waters, and but for this fact decree of condemnation would have been entered.

The Government contend as to the facts, that the venture in which the *Peel* and her cargo were engaged, and in the course of which they were captured, was an exchange of a cargo of goods well fitted for the use of the rebel forces, and, in fact, unquestionably contraband, for cotton bought, or by some arrangement procured, in Texas, from the rebel authorities who held it, both the outward and the return cargo passing through the blockaded port of Brownsville, *via* Matamoras, without change of ownership in the transit, and the discharge of the outward cargo and the lading of the inward cargo taking place in the waters of a blockaded coast. The position of the *Peel* at the time of her capture was on the American side of the dividing line between the United States and Mexico. This is proven by the most conclusive testimony—that of two officers, who, in the regular discharge of their duty, by careful observation with compass and chart before them, ascertained the exact position of the captured vessel. But, in respect of the law, if this fact were otherwise, still no violation of neutral territory is averred or suggested in the case by the Government of Mexico, or in its behalf; and such alleged violation cannot be effectually shown or set up in a Prize Court, by any other party or claimant. The locality of the capture, therefore, as alleged by the claimants in support of their claim to vessel and cargo, is wholly immaterial. All the authorities agree that capture within neutral territory can only be averred in support of a claim for restoration by the accredited agent of the Government, whose neutral immunity has been thus infringed. Neither the enemy claimant, who has no standing in the Prize Courts, nor the citizen claimant, who has made his property liable to condemnation in prize, for unlawful trading with the enemy, nor the neutral claimant, who at the time of the capture is found in the predicament of having laid aside his neutral character, and having by unneutral conduct made himself *pro hac vice* an enemy, can set up for defence against a decree of condemnation so incurred, the fact of capture within neutral limits. No case has or can be produced giving warrant for the allowance of such a claim for restoration. All the adjudged cases state, with equal explicitness and emphasis, first, that the claim of neutral immunity, when properly pleaded by the aggrieved neutral government, is conclusive and effectual in all cases as a defence against decree of condemnation; and, secondly, that such claim on such ground can be made only by and in behalf of such government whose territorial rights have been infringed.

The captured cargo of cotton was mostly, if not wholly, sold and delivered by the rebel authorities to the agent of Henry & Co., the claimants, within the rightful jurisdiction of the United States, at Brownsville, in Texas, in the Summer of 1863, and such sale and delivery constitutes the sole ground of title to the cotton which they allege. Such sale and delivery conveyed to the claimants no valid title as against the United States.

At the time of this capture, and before and afterward, the blockade of the port of Brownsville by the naval force of the United States was both effective and valid; and the *Sir Wm. Peel*, at the time of her capture, having already broken the blockade maintained at the mouth of the Rio Grande, was captured *in delicto*, and upon this ground alone, if not otherwise, both vessel and cargo should be condemned.

The claimants maintain that being neutral subjects of Great Britain, they have a standing in the Prize Courts to allege, propound and prove, according to the regular procedure therein, whatever is pertinent and significant on the question of "lawful prize of war," under the law of nations, as bearing upon the sentence of restitution or condemnation to be passed in the cause. Whenever, therefore, in the contest between these competent belligerents, any fact appears to the Court exhibiting the capture to be unlawful and void, that fact is to have its consequence of restitution. It is impossible for the Court to ignore the fact; for it is alleged and proved by a litigant, to whom it is open to allege and prove whatever bears upon the question of prize or no prize. If the fact thus before the Court under the rules of the law of nations requires the restitution of the prize, sentence of condemnation cannot pass without a violation of the law of nations.

If it appears from the proofs, (and claimants insist that it does,) that the *Sir Wm. Peel* was captured when at anchor within the neutral territory of Mexico. She was captured in violation of the absolute immunity from belligerent visitation, search or capture enjoyed by neutral property within neutral territory, and the capture is, by the law of nations, illegal and void, carrying no rights to the captors, involving the neutral property or its neutral owners in no amenability to the prize jurisdiction on the merits, and exposing the captors to exemplary damages from the justice of the Prize Courts, and to personal punishment from their belligerent Government, which their conduct has compromised with the neutral nation of the injured neutral owners, not less than with the neutral nation whose territory has been violated.

As between belligerents the rights of war are substantially measured by their power; but as between neutrals, the mere power of the belligerant carries no rights whatever. The whole scope and measure of the rights of a belligerent toward neutrals are determined by the settled rules and limits fixed by the law of nations. By the law of nations, within the region invaded by this belligerant capture, the belligerent had no right whatever as toward or against neutral nations, nor the property of their subjects. Every exercise of belligerent right, whether of visitation, search or capture within neutral territory, is absolutely unlawful, and every capture within such territory is absolutely void.

The technical rule supposed to be established, and the cases in support of it, that though actual enemy property, captured in neutral waters is not good prize, and must be restored upon that fact appearing, yet the enemy owner cannot be heard to make the objection, but only the neutral nation whose waters have been entered, rest upon the reason that no wrong can be done to an enemy, and no allegation can be heard in his behalf.

Upon an examination of the decisions of Sir Walter Scott on this point, it is said that the cases in which condemnation has passed for want of intervention of the neutral Government, have been upon actual enemy's property, where no claimant could appear.

It is also urged by the claimants that there had been no violation of the blockade; that Matamoras could not be, and Brownsville was not, blockaded; and in conclusion it is urged that the facts in this case demand the infliction of damages and costs, as a check to the speculative cupidity of captors.

There are three separate briefs in the case on the part of the claimants, of which a mere outline of the contents has been given.

Henry Stanbery and J. Hubley Ashton for the United States; Charles Eames for captors; Augustus F. Smith, William Marvin, (late Governor of Florida,) and William M. Evarts for claimants.

Prize—Requirements of the Test Oath in Such Cases—Will Neutrality be Assumed in the Absence of Proof of Enemy Ownership?—The Rio Grande Cases.

The United States, appellants, vs. The Bark Science and Cargo, and The Bark Science and Cargo vs. The United States.—The capture in this case was made in November, 1863, while the vessel was lying off the Rio Grande, engaged in taking on board a cargo, mainly of cotton, ostensibly from Matamoras. She was but partially loaded at the time of capture, having as yet received only 314 bales and 30 slofs.

The prize was taken to New-Orleans and there libelled, De Jersey & Co., of Manchester, England, claiming 97 bales of cotton and the master of the vessel claimed the balance and the vessel, on behalf of the shipowners.

The claim and answer of De Jersey & Co. alleged that they, through their agents, Focke & Wilkins, at Matamoras, prior to November, 1863, "did laden and put on board the bark *Science* the ninety-seven bales of cotton," (destined for Liverpool,) and that "they were passed through the Custom-house at Matamoras and the Mexican duties paid thereon."

The master's claim and answer did not state the names of the owners of the vessel and cargo, nor did it aver the absence of hostile interest therein.

In June, 1864, the Court dismissed the libel and restored vessel and cargo to the claimants, on the ground that the capture occurred south of the dividing line in the waters of the Rio Grande, but directed that the claimants pay costs and damages consequent on the capture, there being probable cause therefor. From that decision both the Government and claimants appeal to this Court, the former contending that there should have been condemnation, and the latter that there was not probable cause, and that they should therefore be relieved from the payment of costs, &c., and be allowed damages for the capture and detention.

It appeared that the outward cargo shipped by Bennett & Wake, of London, consisted of 6,913 pieces and packages, 4,000 boxes of brandy, and about 30 tons of bar and bundle iron, not invoiced, besides 587 bales which were covered by the bill of lading. The master testified that he did not know the contents of the bales, but the mate said they contained gray woolen cloth. The evidence in the case of the *Volant*, disclosed the fact that the cargoes of that vessel and the *Science* were parts of the same consignment, and that the "bales" in both vessels contained "Confederate uniform woolen cloth." As to his owners, the master said: "Of the cargo, I believe the owners are British subjects, residing in Matamoras. I know nothing more about them."

The Government insists that there is no evidence that the capture occurred in neutral waters, and that the ownership of the cargo by neutral persons is not attested by the proof and papers in the case; that the claims filed specially on behalf of De Jersey & Co., and generally on behalf of the owners of the cargo, by the master, must be dismissed, as containing [illegible] of the hostile character of the fact alleged [illegible] proper disposition of the [illegible] that proof to be given by the claimants on the question of ownership, and [illegible] of the transactions. The evidence justifies the declaration that the outward cargo was of contraband articles, destined for the military use of the Confederate Government, and sent to Matamoras for shipment to Texas, and that the acquired cargo of cotton, or a portion of it, was shipped in return for the outward cargo, probably through Matamoras, but in fact from the enemy's country.

The claimants contend that in the absence of any enemy interest shown, the neutral ownership is sufficiently proved. No violation or attempted violation of the blockade is shown. No blockade, in fact, existed; vessels of all nations were constantly trading at the port of Matamoras, with the knowledge of the Government, and in the presence of the cruisers. The proof shows that the trade was by neutrals, and for account of neutrals. That even if the vessel did lie on the American side of the river, that fact was no cause of capture, in view of the proofs.

Wm. Marvin for claimants; Mr. Stanbery and Mr. Ashton for United States.

Mode of Ascertaining Value of Cigars.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

G. W. Faber vs. Hiram Barney. — SMALLEY, J.—The questions involved in this case are chiefly legal questions, under the first section of act of July 14, 1862. One of them is certainly an important and new one. It has never before come to my notice; and so far as I can ascertain, it has not been raised in any Court. The defendant claims that the wholesale price or market value of the cigars in controversy in Havana was over $20 per thousand; but whether so or not, if the appraisers returned them at over $20, their decision is conclusive, unless the importer appeals for reappraisement. The question then arises, how far, on what points, and to what extent is an appraisement conclusive? This is not a new question. There are two cases on the subject reported in Blatchford's C. C. Reports. One is the case of Manhattan Gaslight Company vs. Maxwell. It seems to have been first tried before Judge BETTS and a jury. A motion was made for a new trial, which was argued before Judges Nelson and Betts, and received full consideration. It appears in the case that a quantity of coal was invoiced and entered at a certain weight and price per ton, to wit: 150 tons. It was weighed by the Custom-house weighers, who returned the quantity to be 167 tons, and, consequently, the total value was increased by more than 10 per cent., and a penalty of 20 per cent. was imposed by the Collector because of such undervaluation. It was argued that the return of the appraisers was conclusive as to the quantity, and as to the value, but the Court held otherwise. Another case relative to the same subject was tried before Judge BETTS and a jury—Lowenstein vs. Maxwell—in which the Government claimed that the decision of the appraisers was conclusive. There was a verdict for the plaintiff, and it came up on a motion for a new trial before Judges Nelson and Betts. It appears that the goods were purchased in Austria, and entered in florins at specie value. The appraisers valued the goods according to the nominal value of the florins in paper currency, which was less than the specie value; but the Court held that the appraisement was erroneous and should have been made in florins at their specie value. It was claimed in that case that an appeal should be taken to reappraisers, but the Court held otherwise. I think those principles come more forcibly before us in this case than the two cited. Here we learn by the testimony that when the cigars were apprised the net invoice values, as stated by the importer, were found correct. But to this invoice value an addition was made by the appraisers of certain costs and charges in Cuba, in order to determine whether the cigars should be "valued" over or under $20 per thousand, and so be liable to 80 cents or $1 per pound. It is admitted in the arguments that the words "market value" are synonymous with "wholesale price." The appraiser testifies clearly and distinctly that he added commissions, charges for boxes, and various other items to the market value or wholesale price in Cuba, to ascertain if the value was over $20 per 1,000. If the appraiser had this right, under the law, then his proceedings were correct. I think, both upon principle and authority, that the return of the appraiser upon this point, and on such a question, is not conclusive, because it may be that the appraiser arrived at the value of over $20 per thousand in a way clearly erroneous.

The other question is this: The act of July 14, 1862, provides that cigars imported from Havana, valued in the market there over $10, and not over $20 a thousand, shall pay a duty of 80 cents a pound, and if valued at over $20, the importer shall pay $1 a pound. Whether this sum of $20 is to be the net value in Cuba, with costs and charges added, or the value without such costs and charges, is the real question.

In looking over the correspondence in the case, and a letter of Secretary Chase in the case of Messrs. Hess, Bessel & Co., dated June 25, 1861, it seems that precisely the same question came up in a case in relation to silks, and the Secretary held that in determining the value per square yard of silk, it is the value of the square yard by itself, without the addition of costs and charges, which must be ascertained, and not the dutiable value. I think that letter is quite clear and satisfactory. So far, therefore, as the question of valuation is presented in the case at bar, we must look at what the cigars were valued in Havana—the wholesale price or market value in Havana. If the cigars were valued at over $20 a thousand, the duty is $1 per pound; if not, then but 80 cents per pound; I am constrained to come to the conclusion that it was in violation of the first section of the Tariff Act of July 14, 1862, that these cigars were not taxed 80 cents per pound instead of $1. That establishes the right of the plaintiff to recover, provided he has duly protested and appealed. Whether that was done I leave to the Jury to determine.

United States Commissioner's Office.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The case of John Barrett, charged with opening a letter addressed to John F. Barrett, which fell into his hands by reason of a mistake on the part of a carrier, who left it at the wrong address, was up yesterday for the decision of the Commissioner, which was as follows:

The construction given to the statute of 1825, in the case of United States vs. Parsons, settles the questions arising in this case. The Court defines the meaning of the phrase, "Shall have been in a post-office or in custody of a mail-carrier before it shall have been delivered to the person to whom it is directed," to be limited to the possession of letters obtained wrongfully from the Post-office or from a letter-carrier. The Court says, "After the voluntary termination of the custody of a letter by the Post-office, or its agents, the property in and right of possession to it belong wholly to its real proprietor, and his rights are under the guardianship of the local law, and not that of the United States." The delivery of the letter in the present case was at the business place of Charles F. Little, the employer of defendant, and defendant found it on his desk. The letter was addressed to John F. Barrett, No. 29 Beekman-street, and should have been delivered there, but through fault of the letter-carrier it was left at the place above stated. Now, since there is no evidence that the defendant was present at the delivery, or in any way participated therein by fraud or deceit, I consider the control of the Post-office Department terminated here, and whatever damages or injury the rightful owner of the letter sustained by reason of the carelessness of the letter-carrier, his pecuniary redress may be sought for against the Government, and the defendant's criminal acts, if any, inquired into under the local law. I do not consider that the defendant has violated any criminal statute of the United States, and must discharge for want of jurisdiction. Defendant is discharged.

Insolvent Insurance Companies and their Creditors—Offsets Accruing Subsequent to the Receiver's Appointment not Allowed—When a Claim for Loss Accrues.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Moses Pardo, Jr., vs. Geo. A Osgood and Cyrus Curtis, Receivers of the Columbian Insurance Company.—In April, 1865, the plaintiff insured with the Columbian Insurance Company a certain vessel, giving his premium note, which fell due April 29, 1866. By the terms of the policy any loss was made payable thirty days after proof thereof should be given to the Company. The Company became insolvent and a Receiver was appointed on the 23d of January, 1866. The vessel was injured on or before the 20th of January, and a general average loss was incurred by the plaintiff amounting to $2,252. Proof of this loss was presented on the 18th of March, 1866, to the receivers of the Company.

This action was brought to compel the receiver to set off the premium note against the loss under the policy. The Court, in an opinion discussing all the cases at great length, held that the two claims could not be set off against each other; that the plaintiff must pay his note in full and come upon the general assets for a pro rata share of the amount due him on the same terms with any other creditor of the Company; that the provision of the Revised Statutes authorizing the set-off of mutual debts and credits does not apply to this case, where no liability existed on the part of the Company at the time of the receiver's appointment. The English Bankrupt Law has a similar provision; and it has been repeatedly held that it did not warrant such a set-off. The same principle has been applied to claims against voluntary assignees for the benefit of creditors.

Judgment for the receivers, the defendants.

Mr. Albert Mathews for plaintiff; Mr. Dudley Field for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 6.

By Justice Leonard.

Martha E. Polhemus *vs.* Eugene Bourgeous; bail reduced to $2,500. In the matter of the People, &c., *vs.* George C. Barrett; motion denied. Mary J. King *vs.* Henry D. Hornbeck et al.; memoranda for counsel. Wm. M. Humphrey *vs.* Sarah A. Humphrey; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Sarah E. Hindman *vs.* Andrew Hindman; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Sylvanus Judd et al. *vs.* Tompkins Jewell; motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 6, 1867.

50,000 U. S. 6s, '81....C.	108¾	100 Pac. M. St. Co.	159½
7,500 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	109¾	50 do.....b30	160
25,000 do.	108¾	175 do.	159
2,000 do.	108¾	100 do.	158½
1,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	107	300 N. Y. Cen.	101¾
40,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'65	106	100 do.....s10	101¾
4,500 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue	104¾	100 do.	101¾
		100 do.....b10	101¾
20,000 do.	105	1600 Erie R.	58½
5,500 U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	100½	230 do.	58½
84,500 Tr. Notes,7 3-10s, First Ser.	105½	100 do.	58½
		200 do.....s30	[illegible]
60,000 do....2d Ser.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
4,000 do....3d Ser.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
15,000 do.	[illegible]	600 Reading R.	104¾
35,000 N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan...Reg.	105½	100 do.	104¾
		800 Mich. Cen.	108
4,000 Missouri 6s	93¾	1100 M. S. & N. I.	73¾
1,000 Mo. 6s, H.& St.J. Issue	79¾	100 N. Y. & N. H.	115
10,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	84	100 Ill. Cen. R.	114½
5,000 Tenn. 6s, N.	65½	300 Clev. & Pitts.	83½
20,000 Ohio & M. C.	25¾	500 do.....b10	83½
6,000 N.Y.Cen.7s,'76	102	500 do.....s60	83
1,000 Hud. R. 1st M.	104	600 do.	83½
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st	93	50 Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	109
5,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st	87¾	25 Chic. & N. W.	38½
2,000 Alt. & T.H.2d P.	90	600 do.	37
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 2d M.	85	500 do.	38½
15,000 Long Dock Bs.	98	500 do.	37
7,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s	90½	1000 do.....b30	37¾
16 Gallatin Nat. Bank	110	100 do.	37½
100 Fourth National	103½	100 Chi. & N.W.P.	67½
16 Union Bank	115	1200 do.	67
20 Imp. & Trad. B'k	112	100 do.....b30	67½
100 Canton Co.	44½	200 Clev. & Tol.	119½
300 do.	44	60 Chic. & R. I.	98½
75 Del. & Hud. C.	146½	1000 do.	98
100 Amer. Coal	60	10 do.	98½
400 do.....b30	60½	300 T., W. & W. R.	41½
740 West. U. Tel.	44¾	27 New-Jersey Cen.	122½
150 do.	44½	400 P., F.W. & C.	97½
70 Adams Ex. Co.	67	500 do.	97½
25 Amer. Ex Co.	65	200 Chic. & Alton	115
25 U. S. Ex. Co.	67½	200 do.	114½
50 At. M. S. S. Co.	103¾	100 Chi. & Alt. Pr.	116
100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	59½	100 do.	115½
15,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	106¾	100 Mil. & St. P.	40
5,000 Tr. Notes,7 3-10s, Sec. Ser.	105¼	100 Erie Railroad	59
		200 do.	58½
		470 do.	59½
1,000 Tenn. 6s....x-c	60	200 do.	59½
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	65¼	200 do.	59½
5,000 do.	65	100 do.....s30	59
2,000 N. Car. 6s....x-c	53	100 N. Y. Cen.	102¼
75 West. U. Tel.	44½	100 Chic. & N. W.	37½
200 Central Coal Co.	42	100 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	67½
100 Chic. & Alt.	115	100 Chic. & R. I.	98½

SECOND BOARD.

10,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	106½	50 Erie Railroad	60
27,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65-New Issue	105	20 do.	59¾
		240 do.	59½
25,000 do....Small	105¼	400 do.	59⅞
2,000 Tr. Notes,7 3-10s, First Ser.	105½	100 Erie R. Pr.	74
		100 Hud. R. R.	128
2,000 do.	105½	3000 Reading R.	105
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s..x-c	65½	100 Mich. Cen. R.	108½
9,000 Tenn. 6s. N.	65½	1000 M. S. & N. I.	74
1,000 Conn. State 6s	99½	300 Chi. & N. W.	38
20,000 Ohio & M. C.	25¾	600 do.	37¾
1,000 Cl. & Pitts. 2d M.	90	1000 Chi. & N. W. P.	68
100 Quick. Min. Co.	39	1100 do.	68½
200 Boston W. P.	27½	1500 Clev. & Tol.	120
60 Wilkesbarre Coal	60	800 Chic. & R. I.	99
40 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	159	700 Tol., W. & W.	42
200 N. Y. Cen.	103½	850 P., F. W. & C.	98½
800 do.	103	300 Chi. & Alt. R.	115
100 Mil. & St. P.	41	50 West. U. Tel.	44½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Bruns. Land	8½	300 Tol., W. & W.	42
100 Mariposa Pref...b3	23½	300 M. S. & N. I.	73½
300 West. U. Tel.	44½	300 do.....c	73½
200 do.	44½	400 do.	73½
100 At. M. S. Co....b3	104	200 do.....s3	73½
400 N. Y. Cen....x-d	101¾	200 do.....s3	73½
200 do....s3	101½	800 do.	73
200 do....b3	101¾	400 do.....s6	72¾
300 do.	101¾	300 do.....b3	73
300 do....s3	101½	1500 do.....s3	73
2100 Erie R.	58½	400 Ch., R. I. & P.	98
2800 do.	58½	100 do.....b10	98
3300 do....s3	58½	400 do.	97½
200 do....s5	58½	100 do.....s10	97½
1400 do....s3	58¾	200 do.....c	97½
1800 do....c	58½	200 do.	97½
600 do....b3	58½	200 do.....c	97½
800 do....s10	58½	100 Chi. & N. W.	38
200 do....c	58½	100 do.....b10	38½
500 do.	58½	100 do.....s10	38½
400 do....s5	58½	200 do.	38½
200 Reading R....s60	104	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	68½
400 do.	104¼	600 do.	68½
200 do.	104½	200 do.	68½
1200 do....s15	104½	400 do.	68½
400 do....s10	104½	200 P., Ft. W. & C.	97½
400 Clev. & Pitts.	83½	200 do.	97
1000 do.	83½	500 do.	97½
800 do.	83½	100 do.....s15	97
600 do....b3	83½		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Mariposa Pr.	22	1400 Mich. S. & N. I.	73½
100 Pac. Mail S. Co.	158	600 do.....c	73½
600 N. Y. Cen....x-d	102½	300 do.	73¼
300 do....b3	102½	400 do.....b3	73½
200 do....s3	102½	200 do.....c	73½
800 Erie Railroad	58½	500 Clev. & Pitts.	83½
800 do.	58½	200 P., F. W. & C.	98½
200 do....b10	58½	200 Chic. & N. W.	38½
1000 do....s3	58½	400 do.	38½
500 do....b3	58½	200 do.....s3	38½
100 do....b30	58½	100 do.....b3	38½
200 Reading R.	105	800 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	68½
400 do....b3	105	300 do.	68½
500 Chi., R. I. & P.	98½	400 do.	68

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Quicksilver	39½	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	120
100 Mar. Min. Pref.	23½	400 M. So. & N. I.	74
300 West. U. Tel.	44½	200 do.	73½
200 N. Y. Central..x-d	103½	200 do.....s3	73½
500 do....b3	103½	200 do.....s3	74
200 do....s3	103½	200 do.....b3	74½
600 do....b3	103½	500 do.	74½
200 do.	103½	200 do.	74½
200 do.	103½	100 do.	74½
100 Ill. Cen. R.	114½	700 do.....b3	74½
800 Clev. & Pitts.	83½	800 Chi. R. I. & P....s3	99
200 do.	83½	800 Chi. & N. W.	38
1200 Erie R.	58½	100 do.....b10	38½
100 do....b4	58½	100 do.....b3	38½
400 do....b3	60	100 do.....s1	38
800 do....s3	58½	200 C. & N. W. Pr....s3	68½
400 Reading R.	105	400 do.	68½
200 do....s3	104½	200 do.	68½
800 do....s10	104½	200 do.	68½
800 do.	104½	100 P., Ft. W. & C....b3	98½

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6—P. M.

The Gold Room fell off this forenoon to 136¼@⅜ ℔ cent., with large sales, and subsequently returned quite rapidly to 137@137¼@137⅜ ℔ cent. Exchange on London for this day's Cunarder closed at 108¾ ℔ cent.

The Bank movement is gradually becoming not only easier than in January, but cheaper for borrowers. Exchange on New-York having appreciated at the Cotton ports, there is no longer a pressing demand for Greenback and National Notes for transmission to that quarter, while from Boston, Philadelphia and the West, the exchanges with this City are in favor of our market, and are causing both classes of Currency to flow this way.

The strong probability at Washington is that $100,000,000 lawful Money, Treasury Certificates, will be authorized to take the place of the Compound Legal-Tenders, a corresponding amount of which fall due in all the present year—not fifty millions, as wrongly assumed by the *Evening Post*. There may be a modification of the rate of interest to be allowed on such Certificates. The withdrawal of the $4,000,000 ℔ month control of the Secretary of the Treasury over the Greenback Circulation, though passed upon by the House of Representatives, will scarcely be agreed to by the Senate, or favored by the Finance Committee of either branch of Congress. Every confidence is now felt that this discretion will be wisely exercised by Mr. MCCULLOCH, and the chances are that he will make no further contraction, for some months to come, under this authority. The other measures, however, having the countenance of the Senate Committee, the favor of the Secretary, and of the whole Western and part of the Northern influence in the House, will fare, we believe, quite differently.

The Public Funds continue firm. The sales this afternoon are at the fullest rates of yesterday, and there is a strong demand for the 5-20s of 1862 and 1865.

Like the Gold Room, the Railway market was weaker than on Tuesday early in the day, and there was considerable eagerness to press sales of Erie, Central and the Western shares, but the temper of speculation was reversed before 2 o'clock, and the sudden recovery from the lowest sales was 1@2 ℔ cent., the quotations standing at 5 P. M. about as follows:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	100½	100½	Northwest	38½	38½
U. S. 5-20s	108½	112½	N. West Pref.	68½	68½
U. S. 7.30s	105½	105½	Rock Island	98	99
N. Y. Central	102	103½	Fort Wayne	97½	98½
Erie	58½	60½	Cumb'land Coal	38	38
Hudson	129	128	Quicksilver	38½	39½
Reading	105	104½	W. U. Telegraph	44½	45
Mich. Southern	72½	74½	Mariposa Pref.	23	23½
Illinois Central	115	114½	Ohio Certificates	25½	25½
Pittsburgh	83	84	American Gold	137	137⅜
Tennessee 6s	65½	65½	Bills on London	108½	108½

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	116	Hanover	108½
Manhattan	140	Irving	101½
Mechanics'	115	Metropolitan	123½
Phenix	101	Grocers'	112
Merchants' Exch'ge	105	Shoe and Leather	111
Seventh Ward	110	Corn Exchange	115
State of New York	107½	Continental	101
Commerce	110½	St. Nicholas	102
American Exchange	114	New-York County	140
Chatham	140	Central National	109½
Bank of N. America	102	Fourth National	103½

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93½	Chi. & N. W. In't B.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	91	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	84
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	101½	Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv.	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '65-'76	102	Tol. & W. 2d M.	75
Erie 1st mort. 1876	101½	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	69½
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	101½	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	95
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1883	100½	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	91	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	98½
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	90	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869	108½	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s.f. '85	102	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	98½
Hud. R. 7s, conv. 1867	98	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M.	94
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102	Clev. & P. 2d M.	88
Harlem 2d mort. '68	98	Clev. & P. 3d Con.	88
Mich. C. new 1st M. 8s, '82	110½	Clev. & P. 4th mort.	73½
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ ct. 1st M.	110½	Chic. & Alton, S. F.	90
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	92	Chic. & Alton Inc.	92
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	98½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	105	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	82
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pfd.	88	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	80
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	98		

The American National Bank, No 30 Broadway, was reorganized in January of last year, with a paid-up Capital of $500,000, by a party of highly responsible business men, on sound mercantile and financial principles. No part of the Capital has been lost or put at hazard, and the present line of movement is $500,000 Capital and a fair surplus, $450,000 National Circulation and about $1,000,000 Deposits. The business of the Bank at the Clearing-house is done through the Park Bank. Its proprietary number upward of fifty respectable shareholders. These facts have come to our knowledge, and we take the more pleasure in voluntarily stating them, because we find that injustice was done by our own and other public allusions, last week, to one of the Street rumors growing out of the recent Stock Exchange panic. These rumors, it will thus be seen, were wholly without warrant, so far as the affairs of this Bank were brought in question.

The extraordinary examination of Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT before the Assembly Railroad Committee at Albany, last night, reported in this morning's papers, is well calculated to excite remark, as it has done, to some extent, on the Street to-day. Mr. VANDERBILT is a bold outspoken man, and, backed by immense private wealth, can afford to say and do things which ordinary and prudent Railway people and even very respectable Stock Jobbers would hesitate to commit themselves to. As the Colossus of Roads, he thinks as little of defying public opinion as when he used to snap his fingers at the world of California travel while dictator of steamship competition. He is not the man even to suffer his evening diversion of "whist" to be intermitted for a single night for a friendly and humane conference to spare a few thousand New-York and Western travelers from the annoyance and sufferings incident to a break of connection at Albany, with the cold below zero! The "game," he says, could not be stopped; and it was not. The examination of Mr. VANDERBILT is altogether pleasant reading—refreshing even in a cool day. He tells the world that he has no confidence in the management of Mr. KEEP, the new President of the Central Road. He might have waited until this gentleman had fairly entered upon his administration; but this was not to be expected, seeing that Mr. KEEP and his colleagues had turned the whole Vanderbilt interest out of the Central Board, and were not disposed, after this result, to have the great millionaire and his family ride the Central free of charge, much less to pay too dearly for the luxury of being ridden by them. And Mr. KEEP—though no favorite of ours—may after all prove a good man for his own shareholders. We are quite sure he will, if he should have no greater sins of omission or commission to answer for than refusing to be "bully-ragged" by Mr. VANDERBILT.

The following correspondence appears in the Money column of the London *Times* in respect to the Spanish Government concession to the New-York and West India Sub-Marine Telegraph enterprise. We may add in justice to the New-York parties who have interested themselves in the new line, that a certified copy of the Royal decree of concession from the Queen of Spain is of record in the United States.

The following relates to the prospectus published in New-York of an International Ocean Telegraph Company:

"GRAND HOTEL, PARIS, Jan. 12, 1867.

SIR: My attention has just been called to the following statement contained in the prospectus of the International Ocean Telegraph Company issued in New-York:

By telegram from Madrid, dated Nov. 8, 1866, the Company is informed that Her Catholic Majesty's Government has conceded to the Company the exclusive privilege to land cables on the shores of Cuba and Porto Rico for the period of twenty-five years.

I think it is as well to inform the public that the Spanish Government have not yet made it known that any such grant or privilege has been given to the above-named Company, which, with a capital of $1,500,000, contemplate "connecting the United States with Cuba, the other West India islands, and, by extension to the Isthmus of Panama, to connect telegraphically with South and Central America."

It is important for me, as the author of the South Atlantic scheme, which I brought before the public in 1855, and as the former provisional *concessionnaire* of the Spanish Government to land cables in Cuba and Porto Rico, and also being one of the promoters of the West Indian and American Telegraph Company, (limited,) which was registered in London on the 27th of March last, that it should be known that no such concession has been granted in Spain.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
ARTURO DE MARCOARTU.

The following relates to the proposed New-York International Ocean Telegraph Company:

No. 56 OLD BROAD-STREET, Jan. 21, 1867.

SIR: In reference to the letter of Mr. ARTURO MARCOARTU in the *Times* of to-day, respecting the concession by the Spanish Government to the International Ocean Telegraph Company of New-York, we beg to state that the Spanish Government has, by a royal decree, dated the 5th of December last, and published in the Madrid official *Gazette* of the 8th ult., of which we beg to hand you a copy, conceded to the above-mentioned Company the exclusive privilege for forty years of laying telegraphic cables between the United States and Cuba. We are informed that the Spanish Government has further agreed to grant the same Company an exclusive privilege for a similar period for connecting the Island of Porto Rico with Cuba. The formal concession of this latter privilege was at last advices from Madrid in course of preparation, and will, we understand, shortly appear in the official *Gazette*.

We are, Sir, yours, &c.,
L. P. MORTON, BURNS & CO.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows:

Total receipts	$3,005,559 92
Total payments	397,443 36
Total balance	105,496,930 97
The receipts include for customs	480,000 00
Gold notes	500,000 00

The Philadelphia City Comptroller, in his annual report, presents the following statement, showing the amount of funded debt at the time of consolidation, the amounts issued and redeemed in each year since, and total funded debt Jan. 1, 1867:

To amount of funded debt reported July 1, 1854		$16,573,614 77
Reported issued to Dec. 31, 1858	4,388,278 09	
Issued during 1859	699,400 00	
Issued during 1860	1,022,079 81	
Issued during 1861	1,027,971 66	
Issued during 1862	2,668,800 00	
Issued during 1863	381,931 10	
Issued during 1864	4,904,639 88	
Issued during 1865	5,823,592 17	
Issued during 1866	2,536,338 81—	$40,521,692 78
Loans redeemed to Dec. 31, 1858	$554,814 99	
Redeemed in 1859	115,171 21	
Redeemed in 1860	383,163 81	
Redeemed in 1861	318,908 76	
Redeemed in 1862	164,142 39	
Redeemed in 1863	537,148 00	
Redeemed in 1864	677,831 18	
Redeemed in 1865	896,282 73	
Redeemed in 1866	1,208,558 42—	$5,356,071 40
Balance of funded debt remaining Jan. 1, 1867		$35,165,621 35

In order to show the purpose for which the debt was contracted, it should be divided as follows:

Balance of debt due at consolidation		$11,258,321 35
Loans issued since consolidation:		
To pay for railroad stock subscribed prior to consolidation	$1,725,000	
Extension of gas works	1,981,000	
Fire alarm telegraph	100,000	
Culverts	200,000	
Water-works	968,000	
School purposes	259,400	
Bridges, &c.	502,000	
Vine-street wharf	4,300—	5,735,100 00
For municipal purposes		6,522,200 00
For war purposes		11,650,000 00
Total		$35,165,621 35

Statement of the value of the real estate and securities belonging to the City of Philadelphia, prepared by the Secretary from data furnished through the several departments:

Securities held by the Sinking Funds	$9,851,677 60
Wharves, landings and markets	1,646,500 00
Real estate under department of city property	1,341,000 00
Real estate under public schools	1,795,427 00
Real estate under police	128,900 67
Real estate of various kinds	11,967,500 00
Total	$26,731,005 27

The Haughton (Mich.) *Gazette*, of Jan. 24, gives the following statistics of the Portage Lake Copper Mining business in 1866:

	Tons.	Lbs.
Quincy mine	1,380	34
Franklin mine	1,071	1,558
Pewabic mine	895	1,201
Huron mine	665	518
Hancock mine	386	12
Isle Royale mine	346	51
Grand Portage	337	930
Albany and Boston mine	201	51
Calumet mine	154	56
Sheldon-Columbian mine	138	1,313
Hecla mine	30	56
Concord mine	24	1,150
Douglass mine	13	1,217
Arcadian mine	4	300
South Pewabic mine	2	1,000

RECAPITULATION.

	1866. Tons.	1866. Lbs.	1865. Tons.	1865. Lbs.
Quincy mine	1,380	34	1,340	1,900
Franklin mine	1,071	1,558	1,250	1,319
Pewabic mine	875	1,201	1,183	1,422
Huron mine	665	518	604	178
Hancock mine	386	12	100	1,436
Isle Royale mine	346	51	460	383
Grand Portage mine	337	930	305	1,469
Albany and Boston mine	201	51	162	1,745
Calumet mine, ingot	151	56	—	—
Sheldon-Columbian mine	138	1,313	80	1,288
Hecla mine	30	56		
Concord mine	24	1,150	5	1,900
Douglass mine	13	1,217	4	900
Arcadian mine	4	300	3	500
South Pewabic mine, ingot	2	4,000	—	—
Total	5,647	1,747	5,415	638
Increase in 1866			232	1,100

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, Feb. 1, 1867.
SINCE THE OVERDRAFT ON THIS BANK by Mayer & Co., and the resulting sudden death of its President, a thorough examination of its condition has been made by a Committee of the Directors, and they report and authorize the officers of the Bank to publish that the Bank is in a perfectly sound and prosperous condition, and not only is the capital unimpaired, but they do not believe that the losses sustained will reduce the surplus of the Bank below the sum of $200,000.

CHARLES M. CONNOLLY, Vice-President.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 8 bbls. Ashes, 1,904 bbls. Flour, 2,810 bags Corn Meal, 37,384 bushels Wheat, 6,200 bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Oats, 1,797 bbls. Pork, 701 pkgs. Cut Meats, 675 pkgs. Lard, 192 pkgs. Beef, and 353 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots continue quiet but steady at $8 25@$8 50 ℔ 100 lbs. Pearls have been scarce and nominal at $11 25@$11 50 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock 392 bbls., including 327 bbls. Pots and 65 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been in demand and steady, including Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 15½c.@18½c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16½c., in gold.

COTTON—Has been in more request at uniform prices, closing with rather more firmness. Middlings 32½c.@34½c., chiefly within our range, ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last 3,200 bales, against receipts of 1,047 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	16,446
Receipts last week	17,752
Receipts preceding week	18,689
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	92,214
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	242,145
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	53,525
Exports since Sept. 1	166,993
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	195,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,057,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	495,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	605,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been lightly dealt in to-day, though prices have not varied materially. Sales since our last have been 8,100 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 25@$10 25; common to good Extra State, at $10 50@$11 25; good to choice do., do. at $11 30@$12 20; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 20@$12 15 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 25	@10 25
Extra State	10 50	@12 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 30	@14 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 20	@12 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 20	@14 75
Extra Genesee	12 25	@14 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 00	@16 25

Southern Flour is quiet, but steady. Sales since our last 270 bbls., at $11 20@$13 40 for ordinary to fair extra, and $13 50@$16 50 for fair to very choice extra do., ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quiet at $12@$14 75 for extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in good request at from $7@$8 15 ℔ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Corn Meal has been in moderate demand, at $5@$5 10 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 10@$5 25 for Jersey; $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 900 bbls. Buckwheat Flour in fair demand at $3@$3 50, chiefly within the range, ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been held firmly, but has been in less request. Sales have been confined to 23,000 bushels, including White Canada at $2 95@$3; White Michigan at $3 20; Ordinary No. 2 to Ordinary No. 1 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $2 30@$2 40 ℔ bushel. Corn has been decidedly firmer and in good demand, partly on speculative account. Sales since our last 107,000 bushels at $1 12@$1 13½, closing at $1 13½, for mixed Western, in store, and $1 14@$1 15, closing at $1 15, for do. afloat, now held higher; $1 10@$1 15 for new yellow and white Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Oats are in less request, including Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 61c.@64½c., and State at 69c.@70c. ℔ bushel; sales of 27,000 bushels. Barley is in moderate demand at steady prices; sales since our last 21,000 bushels at 95c. for Canada West, in bond; $1 14 for do., free; $1 for common State, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt has been quiet at $1 25@$1 35 ℔ bushel. Rye is in moderate demand; sales 16,700 bushels, including Western at $1 23 in store, and $1 27 afloat and delivered; Canada, in bond, $1 11; and State at $1 27½@$1 30 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate demand at $1 30@$1 40 for shipment, and $1 45@$1 70 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw, $1@$1 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are saleable and steady, including new at 35c.@70c.; old at 20c.@50c.; also foreign at 40c.@56c. ℔ lb.

HEMP—Has been quiet at former quotations.

METALS—Have been inactive since our last, and generally unchanged in price.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair request, and steady, including Porto Rico at 45c.@60c.; Cuba at 38c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@87½c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been lightly dealt in, including Spirits Turpentine at 66½c.@68½c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25; Resin at $3 87@$9 25 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2@$2 75; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue in request and steady, including Crude Whale at 85c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 15@$1 18; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 70; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 05@$1 20; Red Oil at 65c.@80c.; Linseed Oil at $1 22@$1 25, for English and American, ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in rather more request and firmer at from 18½c.@19½c. for Crude; 29c.@33c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 46c.@47c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand, to-day, at irregular prices; opening quite heavily at the Produce Exchange, and closing there much more firmly and buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,300 bbls., in lots, at $20 50@$21 25 for new City and Western Mess, closing at $21 12½, cash, for new Western Mess; $19 75@$20, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $20, regular, for old Western Mess; $16 75@$17 for Prime Mess; $19@$20 for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,500 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' option, February and March, at $21@$21 12½ ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand and firm; sales 350 pkgs. at 8½c.@9½c. for Shoulders, and 10½c.@13c. for Hams, ℔ lb. Bacon is in request and steady; sales 350 boxes at 11½c.@11½c. for short rib; 11c. for Long Rib; 10½c.@10½c. for Cumberland Cut, and 12c.@12½c. for Short Clear, the latter rate for City, and 12½c.@13c. for long Cut Hams, ℔ lb. Lard is rather heavy to-day; sales since our last 850 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11½c.@12½c. for inferior to prime old, and 12½c.@13½c. for new, ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in more request, at 9½c.@9½c. for Western, and 10½c.@10½c. for common to choice City ℔ lb. Beef is in fair demand to day at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 870 bbls. Tierce Beef is in moderate request at $33@$35 for India Mess and $29@$31 for Prime Mess, ℔ tierce; sales 275 tcs. Beef Hams are in light supply and wanted at $32@$36 ℔ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Butter is in demand at 30c.@42c. for State, and 42c.@48c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in fair request at 10c.@20c., with some fancy lots at 21c. ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb.	42	@44
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb.	43	@45
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb.	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb.	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb.	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℔ lb.	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ℔ lb.	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb.	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb.	32	@34
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb.	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb.	22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb.	18	@25
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime, in cloths	30	@33
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	25	@26

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb	19	@21
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb	17	@19
Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ lb	17	@19
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ lb	16	@17
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ lb	10	@15
Farm Dairies, Common, ℔ lb	10	@16

SUGARS—Have been inactive at unchanged prices. Sales since our last 280 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12c., and 96 boxes Havana at 10½c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair demand at from 15c.@15c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 38,000 lbs. at 10½c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 96,000 lbs. at 11½c.@11½c.; also 45,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 280 bbls. Western, in bond, at 31c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 1,850 bales Cotton at ½d.@⅝d. by sailing vessel, and ⅝d.@¾d. by steamer, ℔ lb.; 100 bbls. Pork at 3s. ℔ bbl.; 400 tcs. Beef at 4s. ℔ tierce. For London, 50,000 bushels Barley at 6d. ℔ bushel. For Cork and orders, two barks, with grain, at 5s. 6d. ℔ quarter. For Glasgow, 300 bbls. Resin on private terms, and 350 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 30s. ℔ ton. For Bremen, 300 bales Cotton, by steamer, at 1c. ℔ lb.

Real Estate Sales—Feb. 7.

BY MESSRS. MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

House and lot, No. 126 East 14th-st., 24x103.3	$26,700
House and lot, No. 47 West 46th-st., 18.9x100	10,450
House and lot, No. 45 West 46th-st., 18.9x100	10,650
House and lot, No. 39 West 46th-st., 18.9x100	10,600
House and lot, No. 35 West 44th-st.	[illegible]
Stable and lot, adjoining No. 35 West 44th-st.	[illegible]
Two lots, s. s. 59th-st., 250 feet west 7th-av., 25x100 each	15,300
Two lots, n. s. 53d-st., 450 feet west 5th-av., 25x100 each	[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 7, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, GRAND GERMAN OPERA—THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock.—A BIRD OF PARADISE. Characters by Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. W. Gomersal, Miss S. Hinckley, Mr. Lewis Baker, Mrs. W. Gomersal, Mlle. Ida De Vere.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. A DANGEROUS GAME. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, John Gilbert, Robinson, Holland, Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss Fanny Green, Miss M. Scott.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mme. Methua Scheller, Mr. Barton Hill, Mr. J. Gotthold and a powerful cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, GRIFFEN OF THE THAMES, MAN OF THE PEOPLE, FAIR MAID OF ERIN and THE TWO HIGHWAYMEN.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 and EVENING at 7¾, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 20,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Magnificent Horse Comedy, BLIND MAN'S BUFF.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. George Christy every night, Chas. Benedict and Oscar Burbank.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON and MADAGASCAR BALLET, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; PROTEUS.

UNION HALL.
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, GRAND CONCERT. Antoine Dessane and Orchestra of Theo. Thomas.

H. W. DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS,
No. 845 Broadway.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In consequence of a breakage in the Newfoundland wires, we have no dispatches from Europe since yesterday forenoon.

Late advices from the East indicate great complications in that quarter. The Servians are in arms against Turkey, and the Viceroy of Egypt is intriguing for the complete independence of that country.

It is stated that the people who witnessed the opening of the British Parliament manifested no enthusiasm. There were cries of "Reform" when the Queen drove up to Westminster Hall, and the people refrained from cheering her.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a letter was received from the President, transmitting the letter of GEO. W. MCCRAKEN, of New-York, which drew forth the correspondence recently published between the Secretary of State and Minister MOTLEY. The letter was ordered to be printed. Mr. DIXON offered a preamble and resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, which he intends as an amendment to Mr. WADE's pending Constitutional amendment. It sets forth that, inasmuch as the rebellious States have refused to ratify the Constitutional Amendment submitted to them, but manifest a willingness to permit equal suffrage within their borders, another Constitutional Amendment should be offered to their Legislatures for ratification. The amendments proposed declare: First, that the Union under the Constitution shall be perpetual: second, the public debt to be held sacred, and no State to pay any debt contracted in aid of insurrection or rebellion; third, all persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens of the United States and the States in which they reside, and entitled to all the immunities of the citizens of the several States, and to the equal protection of the laws; fourth, when any State shall refuse suffrage to any portion of its population, on account of race or color, then the persons so excluded shall not be counted in the basis of representation; fifth, the property qualification not to exceed $250 in any State, and the educational qualification shall not require more than sufficient education to enable one to read the Constitution of the United States in the English language. The bill to regulate the tenure of office came up, the question being on the motion to concur in the amendment made in the House to include Cabinet Ministers among those officers who are not to be removed without the consent of the Senate. The amendment was amply discussed, and, finally, on a vote being taken, was lost by a vote of yeas 17, nays 28, seven members being absent or not voting. The bill now goes to a Committee of Conference. The Senate went into Executive session, and then adjourned.

In the House the resolution passed by the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in favor of equal political rights to all loyal citizens, was presented and referred to the Select Committee on Reconstruction. The Indian Appropriation Bill came up and gave rise to a discussion between Messrs. KASSON and WINDOM, relative to the difference in the expense of managing the Indians by the War Department and the Department of the Interior. The bill was recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions. The Military Committee reported a large number of bills relative to army matters. The bill reported by Mr. JENCKES to regulate the civil service of the Government was taken up. Mr. MCKEE moved an amendment providing that persons who had aided in the rebellion should be ineligible to office. The yeas and nays were called for on the amendment, but before the vote was taken a motion to lay the bill on the table prevailed by a vote of yeas 72, nays 66. Mr. STEVENS introduced a bill for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States. It provides that those States shall be divided into five military districts, and made subject to the military authority of the United States—each of these districts to be commanded by a Brigadier-General, who shall have power to punish all disturbers of the public peace, to try offenders by military commissions, and prohibiting all courts issuing writs of *habeas corpus* in behalf of persons in custody of the military authorities. The bill was read twice and ordered to be printed, its consideration being postponed until to-day. The House adjourned at 4 o'clock.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, among the bills introduced was one providing for a railroad in Christopher and other streets. Mr. WHITE presented the report of the Trustees of the Astor Library, and stated that WM. B. ASTOR had recently given $50,000 toward defraying the incidental expenses of the Library, making over $700,000 which father and son have given to the institution. The greater portion of the session was occupied in discussing the bill which proposes to raise the salaries of the Tax Commissioners of New-York to $5,000, and limiting their term of office to five years. It was ordered to a third reading, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House a number of bills were introduced and others were passed, but no business of importance was transacted.

GENERAL NEWS.

While a small body of Union soldiers was marching through Richmond on the way to camp on Saturday, the inmates of a private house occupied by a prominent rebel family, displayed the rebel flag from the windows and greeted them with jeers and taunts. Gen. R. S. GRANGER, in command during Gen. SCHOFIELD's absence at Washington, reported the facts to him by special messenger, and Gen. SCHOFIELD at once left for Richmond.

The Constitutional Club, of Boston, will celebrate their third anniversary by a dinner at the Parker House on the 22d of February. Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR and Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN of New-York, Hon. GEO. H. PENDLETON of Ohio, Hon. BENJ. R. CURTIS of Boston, and Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP of Boston, have been invited to be present and address the Club.

Judge MERRICK, of Massachusetts, bequeathed to his native town, Brookfield, in Worcester County, $10,000 for a free public library, and added to it his own valuable miscellaneous library. To the Children's Friend Society of Worcester, known as the Orphans' Home, he also made a bequest of $10,000.

In the Connecticut Democratic Convention, held at Hartford yesterday, JAMES ENGLISH, of New-Haven, was nominated for Governor by acclamation. EPHRAIM H. HYDE, of Stafford, was nominated for Lieut. Governor, and L. E. PEASE for Secretary of State.

A German named HADOLPH was yesterday executed for murder at Norristown, Penn. He made a speech on the scaffold protesting his innocence.

The steam frigate *Lancaster*, which left San Francisco last June, and was supposed to have been lost, arrived at Annapolis on Tuesday.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the management of the ferries running from New-York held their first session in the Brooklyn City Hall yesterday. There was a very small attendance, and few persons appeared to make complaints against the ferry Companies. After the session the Committee visited the ferries under the management of the Union Ferry Company, and inspected their boats, ferry-houses, &c. The Committee will sit again to-day at the same place, commencing at 10 o'clock.

The regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening. The Trustees of the Sixth Ward schools sent in their annual report. The Finance Committee reported the appropriation of school moneys for the year at $3,215,000, leaving a balance unappropriated, amounting to $340,443 66, to be kept as a reserve.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE on the body of ANN MCGLENNAN, who had her nose bitten off by a negro on New-Year's Day, and who died on the 4th inst. under the influence of chloroform while submitting to an operation to form a new nose. The Jury rendered a verdict exonerating Dr. HAMILTON and his assistants from blame.

United States Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, discharged JOHN BARRETT, who was charged with illegally opening a letter addressed to JOHN L. BARRETT, on the grounds that the United States had no jurisdiction in the case, the letter having passed out of the hands of the Government before the offence was committed.

Decrees of divorce have just been granted in the Supreme Court of this District, Justice LEONARD presiding, in the actions entitled WILLIAM M. HUMPHREY *vs.* SARAH A. HUMPHREY, and SARAH E. HINDMAN *vs.* ANDREW HINDMAN.

A verdict for plaintiff for the full amount claimed, was rendered in the Marine Court yesterday in the case of MARY TOMB *vs.* ELIZA CLARK, fully reported in the TIMES of the 6th inst.

Six thousand four hundred and forty-two emigrants arrived at this port during last month, and 7,883 up to the 6th inst. During the same period of 1866 the arrivals numbered 11,250.

In the case of MARTHA E. POLHEMUS *vs.* EUGENE BOURGEOUS, the Supreme Court has reduced the amount of the prisoner's bail from $10,000 to $2,500.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was held yesterday, but beyond arranging for the time of trial for fifteen cases, no business was transacted.

There was less activity in general business yesterday. At the Produce Exchange, Corn attracted more attention, partly from speculative buyers, at decidedly firmer prices; but most other articles were lightly dealt in. Foreign merchandise was in very moderate request. There was rather more doing in the ocean freight line, with 578 vessels of all classes in port.

The Impeachment Scheme—The Constitution and Madison's Opinion.

As we have maintained from the beginning, the *suspension* of the President from office is an essential feature of the project of impeachment. The men most active in that project avow without hesitation that, unless the President can thus be suspended, his impeachment and trial are of no importance. What they want is to get him out of office—not to punish him for crime. WENDELL PHILLIPS stated the other day in Boston that the President must be impeached—not because they desired to punish him, but because they "wanted his place." Gen. BUTLER has said in substance the same thing; and as we have already shown, the leading actors of the impeachment scheme in Congress seek the same ends and are prompted by the same motives.

The whole impeachment scheme is simply a political movement,—nothing more and nothing less. It is urged, not in the interest of justice, or of the national safety, but in the interest of a political faction and for the purpose of clearing the way for the accomplishment of certain political objects. The President is an "obstacle" in the way of favorite modes of reconstruction. While he is in office the Southern States cannot be reduced to territories, nor treated simply as conquered provinces,—nor can the Supreme Court be swept away or made subservient to the will of a shifting political majority. A two-thirds vote cannot be relied on for the accomplishment of these ends,—even in the present or the next Congress. For these reasons, the President much be impeached and suspended. The "obstacle" must be "removed." And unless suspension can take place at once, without waiting for trial and conviction, the impeachment will be useless.

But the language of the Constitution seems very explicit on this point. It declares that officers impeached shall be removed from office "on trial *and* conviction," both being clearly required as necessary to removal. The political advocates of impeachment insist, however, that though he may not be removed until the trial results in conviction, he may be *suspended* while the trial is going on, and that this will answer all their purposes. Precedents have been quoted from English history to sustain this position, and Gen. BUTLER, in his Brooklyn speech, urged that if this had not been the *intent* of the Constitution, in clear obedience to English precedents, that document would have contained an explicit provision to that effect. But what is most confidently relied on to support this theory, is a declaration said to have been made by MADISON, in the Virginia State Convention, held to consider the question of ratifying the Federal Constitution. The pardoning power, vested in the President, being under discussion, Col. MASON spoke in opposition to it and was answered by MADISON, who, after urging that it could not be vested elsewhere without encountering still greater objections, is reported to have said:

> "There is one security in this case to which gentlemen may not have adverted: if the President be connected, in any suspicious manner, with any person, and there be grounds to believe he will shelter him, the House of Representatives may impeach him; they can remove him if found guilty; THEY CAN SUSPEND HIM WHEN SUSPECTED, and the power will devolve on the Vice-President. Should he be suspected also, *he may likewise be suspended till he be impeached and removed, and the Legislature may make a temporary appointment.* This is a great security."

This passage was cited a few days since by the Washington *Chronicle*, the special organ of the impeachment party, and was made the basis of an impassioned appeal for immediate action: and the great authority of Mr. MADISON upon every point of constitutional construction certainly gave to the movement a degree of importance it had never before enjoyed. Mr. GEORGE T. CURTIS, however, known as an able lawyer and publicist, has shown in a recent letter to the *World* that it is scarcely credible that Mr. MADISON should ever have expressed any such opinion. It is found in the debates of the State Convention made up by ELLIOTT from newspaper reports, which were never subjected to revision, and were wholly without authority: while this declaration so explicitly contradicts the opinions uniformly expressed by MADISON on this very point, as to render it in the highest degree improbable that he should ever have made it. But even if he did make it, it was for the purpose of evading an objection urged in debate against a special provision of the Constitution: and an opinion thus uttered is scarcely entitled to great weight as a deliberate construction of that instrument.

But neither MADISON's deliberate opinion, nor the intent and purpose of the Constitution on this point, is open to doubt or conjecture. Both are on record in clear and explicit terms. In the Convention which formed the Constitution, after it had been decided that some provision should be made for the impeachment and trial of the President, in cases which should require it, there was great difference of opinion as to the tribunal by which the trial should be held; and it was only after considerable debate that the existing provision was adopted by which the House of Representatives should impeach and the Senate try. After this had been decided, and during a revision of the whole, we find this record—made by MADISON himself, and published in his report of the debates:

> "Mr. RUTLEDGE and Mr. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS moved '*that persons impeached be suspended until they be tried and acquitted.*'
>
> Mr. MADISON—The President is made too dependent already on the Legislature by the power of one branch to try him in consequence of an impeachment by the other. *This intermediate suspicion will put him in the power of one branch only. They can, at any moment,* IN ORDER TO MAKE WAY FOR THE FUNCTION OF ANOTHER WHO WILL BE MORE FAVORABLE TO THEIR VIEWS, *vote a temporary removal of the existing Magistrate.*
>
> Mr. KING concurred in the opposition to the amendment.
>
> On the question to agree to it, the vote was:
>
> AYE—Connecticut, South Carolina, Georgia—3.
>
> NO—New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina—8."

This was the action of the Convention which formed the Constitution—taken deliberately and after debate—upon the precise point in question. There is no room left for inference as to the intent of the Convention,—and its action was too explicit to leave any ground or necessity for construction of its language. The proposition, to suspend from office upon impeachment and before trial and conviction,—the same now made by BUTLER, PHILLIPS and their confederates, was distinctly made and distinctly rejected. Eight States out of eleven refused to authorize any such action,—and that for the reasons assigned by MADISON, namely, that it would make the Executive dependent upon one branch of the Legislature, and enable the House to displace him at any moment, "*in order to make way for another person who would be more favorable to their views.*" If the Convention had acted with specific reference to the proposed action of the Thirty-ninth Congress, it could not have met that proposed action by a more distinct and explicit prohibition. It refused, in the most unmistakable terms and in the most peremptory manner, to authorize the very step which Congress is now asked to take. It foresaw the reasons why the attempt would be made, and prohibited it for the very reasons assigned. The object of the proposed removal of Mr. JOHNSON, as avowed by those who are seeking to effect it, is, "*to make way for another more favorable to their views:*" and it was to prevent their doing anything of the sort that the Convention refused to give them the power desired.

It will be very difficult, in the face of this record, to convince the country that either branch of Congress has power under the Constitution to suspend the President upon impeachment, and before his "trial *and* conviction." Nor will the expression ascribed to Mr. MADISON in the Virginia State Convention, offset his declaration, recorded by himself, in the Convention which framed the Constitution itself.

THE FERRY INVESTIGATION.—The Committee having commenced their labors in Brooklyn, there appears to be an indisposition on the part of complainants to come forward and give testimony. Cannot the police be called upon for their evidence? They know, both as citizens and officials, what are the evils of crowding, danger at bridges, &c., of which so much has been heard. They had to rescue people from the broken ice-bridge, and have taken charge of the dead bodies, without number, of ferry victims. Meanwhile the Committee are themselves called upon to investigate the system of ferriage, and this evidence is what we need, as that of independent and unprejudiced witnesses. To make this investigation thorough, they must visit the ferries at the hours when the crowding takes place, and also personally inspect the accommodations of the ferry-houses, both as to the entrances and exits, and the various rooms for ladies and gentlemen who have to wait for chances to travel to and fro. It is to be hoped they will do this.

A FINE WAY OF DOING THINGS.—It must be acknowledged that there were statesmanship and patriotism, as well as beauty, force and comity in the argument used by Western members of Congress to secure the votes of Eastern members for the resolution to prohibit any further contraction of the currency, which was introduced into Congress on Monday by Mr. WILSON, of Iowa. During the voting, it appears the Western expansionists feelingly addressed the Eastern contractionists in this style: "If New-England, &c., don't help *us* on *this*, we'll give *them* Hail Columbia on *their tariff*, when it comes in." We know of course that this style of statesmanship, or trade-and-dicker politics, is not at all uncommon in regard to minor matters of legislation, but it is rare that there is an opportunity [illegible] those of tariff and currency bills. What makes it harder than ordinary, too, in this case, on individuals, is the extreme antagonism of opinion regarding the tariff question and the currency question which exists between many of the members who are thus called to act unitedly upon both. Illinois free-traders will, according to this way of doing things, vote for the prohibitory tariff, and Massachusetts contractionists for an expanded currency: and thus two measures, each hotly denounced by the supporters of the other, will be fastened upon the country. As we have indicated, this fashion of legislation is sometimes not at all formidable in little things; but if it may be carried out upon great and vital principles and laws, what may it not be carried out upon? Why can the plan not be adapted, in some way, to the settlement of the question of *reconstruction*, which our statesmen have thus far found insoluble?

The New Plan of Adjustment.

The scheme of reconstruction prepared by prominent Southern men, and published in Tuesday's TIMES, harmonizes on several points with the pending Constitutional Amendment. In respect of the inviolability of the public debt and the rejection of rebel debts and obligations—the equal protection of all citizens in every State—and the apportionment of Representatives on the basis of the number recognized in the franchise—the two plans are substantially identical. The first, second and fourth sections of the Amendment are in their import, and to a large extent in their wording, similar to the third, fourth and second sections, respectively, of the measure to which Messrs. SHARKEY, ORR, PARSONS, MARVIN and WORTH have given their adhesion. So far, the friends of the Amendment have reason to be satisfied with the progress their views have made in the minds of representative Southerners.

The new plan, moreover, embraces a provision, the absence of which has been felt to be a defect in the Congressional measure. Messrs. SHARKEY, ORR and their associates propose that the States shall specifically disclaim a right to secede from the Union, and shall affirm its perpetuity under the Constitution.

This provision does not compensate for the omission of the third section of the measure submitted by Congress, or the failure to suggest a modification of its terms. We refer to the section excluding from Federal and State offices all who engaged in the rebellion, or gave aid or comfort to the rebels; Congress reserving a right by a two-thirds vote to remove the disability thus imposed. Unquestionably, this section of the Amendment has had much to do with its rejection by the South, whose people, actuated by motives that are entitled to respect, have been unwilling to surrender to disabilities those whom they formerly sustained and trusted. But the exaction of conditions preliminary to restoration is not intended to please the South, or to appease the baffled ambition of its leaders. They are demanded by the States now composing the Government in no vindictive spirit, and in no degree as a form of punishment, but simply and wholly as pledges and assurances of future safety. It is held, not unreasonably, that the men who deliberately planned the destruction of the Union, and persistently and to the last struggled to accomplish their purpose, ought not to be permitted to resume their places in Congress, or to guide and control the affairs of their several States. And no compromise tendered by the South will be acceptable which does not meet this view of the people represented at Washington.

From the outset we have contended that the demand of Congress upon this head is more sweeping than is warranted by the equity or the exigencies of the case. We have maintained that a distinction should be drawn in favor of the great body of the Southern people, who were dragged into the rebellion, or were forced into it by circumstances which we at the North may not fully appreciate; and that the proposed disability should be limited to the known and active fomenters and managers of the rebellion—its Legislators, its Executive and his advisers, and its soldiers above a specified grade. These men must be excluded from offices of honor and trust, partly that rebellion may be made odious, but more especially that—for a time at least—neither National nor local Government may be subject to their influence. The condition is not a harsh one, judged on its merits, since the disability may be at any moment removed by Congress. It is the mildest exercise of authority ever proposed by a Government which has just triumphed over organized and formidable enemies; and we believe that nothing short of it will satisfy the requirements of the country. Hence it is to be regretted that the plan of compromise, of which we now hear from the South, entirely ignores this feature of the Congressional scheme.

In addition to the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the gentlemen who have been in consultation with the President propose an amendment to the Constitutions of the several States, providing a qualified form of negro enfranchisement. Ability to read and write, or the possession of $250 worth of taxable property, is to constitute a title to enfranchisement. A proviso being added, that this qualification shall not be enforced against persons at present entitled to vote. Inasmuch as the constitutional scheme leaves undisturbed the right of each State to determine its franchise for itself, this part of the new plan is a gratuitous concession to the Northern sentiment. So considered, perhaps it should not be criticised very rigorously. Nevertheless, it suggests the remark, that any suffrage qualification, to be just, should be impartial; and the justice of impartiality cannot be claimed for the Amendment which the Southern Legislatures are to be asked to sanction.

The chief significance of the plan, however, is the indication it affords of altered views and purposes on the part both of the President and the prominent Southrons whose names have been mentioned in connection with it. These gentlemen have visited Washington to observe the course of public opinion, and to estimate for themselves the probabilities of the future. They have watched Congress and studied its purposes; they have realized the determined, unalterable purpose of the North to regulate the reconstruction of the Union in conformity with certain proclaimed principles; and they have finally resolved to submit this plan of adjustment to the Legislatures of their respective States. We shall see how these bodies re[illegible]. They are unsatisfactory, as we have shown, on two material points, and in their present shape, therefore, will not command the approval of Congress or its constituents. But they are the first token of an awakening at the South to the realities of the situation; they are the earliest evidence of the President's consciousness of his inability to fight out the battle with Congress on his own line; and in both respects they are suggestive and important.

Punishing Revenue Frauds and Compromising Them.

The Congressional Committee on frauds on the Internal Revenue are said to have considered two questions in reference to the frauds in distilled spirits; one whether it would not be better to diminish the temptation to fraud by lessening the tax, and the other, whether some more stringent plan of legislation is not needed to punish frauds.

Whatever conclusion they may come to in reference to lessening the tax, it is in our mind very certain that there must be not only greater stringency in the laws to punish fraud, but also greater stringency in their application. The power principally resorted to on behalf of the Government thus far to check these frauds has been the process of forfeiture. The criminal prosecutions against parties connected with all the enormous system of frauds by which the country has been robbed so fearfully everywhere, have been very few. There have been far more cases of forfeiture, but even these prosecutions have been few in comparison with the frauds, and they have also been made far less effective than they should have been by a pernicious system of compromises which has been allowed to grow up.

We presume there is no one at all familiar with the workings of the Internal Revenue Law in any District, who cannot recall case after case of complaints made to Collectors that the law had been violated, investigations by the Collectors, and seizures of property, in which no proceedings whatever have been taken before the Courts, but the matter has been finally compromised. The result of such a system is that fraudulent distilling is encouraged, because the distiller says to himself, "I stand a good chance in the first place of not being caught, and then if I am caught, I am sure to compromise the matter with the Government by paying over a part of my profits as a penalty, and then I can go on again and repeat the operation."

This is sure to be the result even where the officials are strictly honest, but if there happens to be in any district a Collector or Assessor who will suffer his judgment to be warped, it becomes no difficult thing for an illegal distiller to go through a seizure and come out with no small share of his ill-gotten gains.

This system is a wrong one. It is one whose tendencies are all against efficiency and honesty. The tax on spirits will never be collected, whatever it may be, unless there are in the law stringent penal clauses against offenders, which are enforced with as much zeal and rigor as the forfeiting clauses. Perhaps it is too much to say "with as much zeal and rigor," because the forfeiting clauses in most cases have, to aid proceedings under them, the personal interest of an informer, who is seeking to benefit himself by the prosecution; but the Government officials should be expected at least to use the parts of the law which provide for the personal punishment of offenders as much as the forfeiture clauses, so that a case of forfeiture should be considered incomplete and one-sided which did not have a criminal prosecution growing out of it.

And still more a compromise of a proceeding for forfeiture should be of rare occurrence. The Government should not lightly lay its hand upon the property of the citizen, but once laid, it should be understood that its grasp was unrelenting and final. It is generally the case that the Government loses outright by a compromise. We have one in our mind now where a case was compromised by the guilty party paying an amount which was less by half than the amount of the tax on spirits which he had admitted he had distilled illegally. The same results have been shown in Custom-house cases. We have heard of one in this City in which goods were seized as forfeited, on which the duties would have been $19,000 in gold, which was settled by the payment of some $35,000 in currency, so that the Government got only $17,500 for its duties, but some informer pocketed a similar amount. Compromises of this sort, especially where they are made outside of the regular and public proceedings before the Courts, are rarely profitable for the Government in the particular case, and they tend to destroy all the good effects of the penalties of the law.

We do not know as this compromising evil is one which can be affected by legislation. Its cure will probably be found rather in the character of the officers of the Government. As far as the Government is served by officers who can see something of the effects of a system, and can look beyond the case immediately before them and the interests of the parties directly concerned, so far doubtless this sentiment will prevail, that defrauding the Government is a crime which should be punished, not merely a means by which Government officials and others can make money out of the fears of those who are charged with the offence. And when that sentiment is general, there will be fewer frauds discovered and fewer attempted than now.

AN EMPHATIC PROTEST BY GEN. GRANT.—Gen GRANT, for the first time in his official life, used strong language the other day when, in writing to the Secretary of War about our present way of managing the Indians, he said: "If the present practice is to be continued, I do not see that any course is left open to us but to withdraw our troops to the settlements, and call upon Congress to provide means and troops to carry on formidable hostilities against the Indians, until all the Indians or all the whites of the great plains, and between the settlements on the Missouri and the Pacific slope, are *exterminated*."

The fact that Gen. GRANT can write in this way on such a subject shows the imperative necessity of the change in the Indian Bureau which is now urged upon Congress. It is agreed by all our army officers who have been accustomed to service among the Indians, and by all unselfish men who are acquainted with Indian necessities; that the present "agency" system is vicious and ruinous, and that the proper persons to make treaties and carry on dealings with the race are the military commanders on the Plains and the officers at military posts. We believe that no objection has been made to this in Congress, but as the session is drawing to a close, it seems as if the bill providing for the change would be again postponed. The question may not seem a very interesting or exciting one; but the importance of its proper treatment may be seen through the enormous expensiveness of our present Indian establishment and the constant recurrence of Indian wars and difficulties.

THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE.—The Senate seems inclined to differ somewhat from the House upon financial questions, if it does not on political. The bill providing for regulating the sales of gold by the Secretary of the Treasury, which passed the House two or three weeks ago, failed to receive the approval of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and Mr. MCCULLOCH is likely to be left with the discretionary powers in this matter which he possesses at present. The House bill which passed on Monday, providing for withdrawing from the Secretary his present limited power of contracting the currency, is, in like manner, we hear, very sure of receiving the disapproval of the Senate, and in this matter also Mr. MCCULLOCH will be left with the discretionary powers which he now possesses. In both these matters, the course of the Senate is unexpectedly discreet, and makes us rejoice that there is not a "Joint Committee" on Finances as there is on Reconstruction. That the Secretary of the Treasury will use his important powers in both matters with high discretion, is proved by his course since they were conferred upon him. In regard to the sales of gold, even Congress became convinced that they had been carried on wisely and honorably as soon as they took the trouble to acquaint themselves with the facts. In regard to currency contraction, also, the Secretary exercises his powers with a due regard to the condition of the Treasury and the necessities of the country, and the fact that he took no action in this direction last month, shows that he is no devotee to the doctrine of hasty contraction. That the Secretary is free to exercise any judgment at all on such questions, is due entirely to the Senate.

TAKE COURAGE.—Not to the public do we say it, but to the Gas Companies of this City and Brooklyn. Every lamp you leave unlighted is so much gain, every burner you reduce is so much gain, every deeper shade of yellow in your flame is so much gain. You see, gentlemen, what New-York will bear, and what it has borne. Take heart of grace—do not let four hundred and fifty-eight unlighted lamps in only eight precincts of this City, and two hundred and sixty-five in three Brooklyn precincts be your only record, as it was Tuesday night. Courage! we say. New-York won't mind if you leave it in total darkness, and you may as well make the most of its extreme complaisance. A few more burglaries, knock-down robberies, accidents, murders, may ensue, but what of that. Who cares but the victims.

HOW TO MANUFACTURE PUBLIC OPINION IN FAVOR OF IMPEACHMENT.—On the 29th ult. the New-York *Herald*, in a leading editorial article urging the removal of President JOHNSON, held forth as follows:

> "With Gen. GRANT in the Executive chair, we know that the present unreasonable, implacable and defiant rebel States would speedily realize their true situation; that they would be without difficulty reorganized on the basis of the Amendment; and that with, if not before, the return of December they would all be reinstated in Congress and harmoniously coöperating with the North to carry on the great work of the new Union. We are sure that the South would thus fall in with the new ideas and new Constitution of this new epoch, casting out all the remaining dregs and dry bones of that old, torn-down fabric, whose corner-stone, like that of the defunct Jeff. Davis Confederacy, was African Slavery."

This bit of wisdom attracted the attention of the Richmond *Times*, and was quoted by that paper as evidence of the bent and direction of the Radicals, of whom the *Herald* is now the most vociferous exponent. In due course the Richmond paper reached Washington, where the *Herald's* paragraph was greedily clipped out and telegraphed back to the *Herald* as "remarks which probably express the sentiments of a large number of the people of the South." On the morning of the 1st inst., after an absence of barely three days, the *Herald's* editorial turns up verbatim in the *Herald* as "a Richmond editor's opinion of Gen. GRANT as the great pacificator." Whereat the barbarous Richmond paper laughs aloud.

A REPORT AND AN APPLICATION.—Our Police reports of yesterday, contained the following:

> "A poor wretched-looking woman, ill-clad and faint-looking, plead guilty to the theft of a basket from a store door, value $1. The officer said that she did not try to avoid the arrest, and that he saw her taking the basket. When he made a prisoner of her she said she was glad of it, as in prison she would at least get something to eat, and better that than die of hunger on the street. She was sent to the Penitentiary for four months, and went off with the officer, seemingly satisfied with the decision."

Divested of professional cant, it seems to us that this is a tolerably hard case. Faint, ill-clad and wretched, the poor woman turned to petty larceny for bread and shelter, and got it through the official recognition of the offended law. Here is the case of thousands in this City, and but for a fear that something dreadful might accompanny the bread and shelter, the instances would be multiplied again and again. *This* woman was desperate, and with a deliberation that marks her as above the average, coolly counted the cost, made the venture and won her cause. But where there is one who has the moral courage to steal in the very face of the law, there are hundreds of trembling, starving wretches who hesitate at the gate of crime and turn away hungry, weak and discouraged, to face the keen wind and stomach only the cold blasts of the Winter. Every year our City groans with the misery of the poor, but this Winter is exceptional, for the City swarms with pale-faced men, half-clad women and sick and hungry children beyond all precedent. What can be done for them? How can we help them? are questions asked doubtless by every reader of our paper, and to whom neither we nor the authorities can give a satisfactory reply.

We abound in agencies and societies for the relief of this, that and the other *class* of sufferers. The Children's Aid Society does an immensity of good, the Working Woman's Protective Union does its share, and the regular Poor Association is of great benefit to such as it can reach. But as a drop is to a bucketful, are the reliefs afforded by these organizations to the demand that comes up from the thousands unprovided. There are grades of poverty, grades of wretchedness, grades of dizziness in the head and faintness in the heart, which no human heart can appreciate, save by sad experience. Of one of the lower grades is the poor woman reported above, but not of the lowest. There is still a deeper depth, and one to which scores of thousands of the people of this great City have attained. Utterly discouraged, disheartened, abject, forlorn, friendless, with no home, no hope, they stagnate, starve and slink from life. Charity ought not to confine itself to the limits of the home, but there is a wealth of suggestion in the familiar proverb that makes it begin at home. Is not this a time when the rich, the man of moderate means, the comfortable and the content should bend from self-enjoyment and seek out these famishing, friendless people, that they may extend the hand of succor and the breath of encouragement?

We would not heedlessly interfere with the comprehensive plan of regeneration that necessitates the sending of many missionaries to the African jungle, or that system of universal civilization which would present a little tract to the wild Arabs of the desert, but humanity, it seems to us, suggests, and candor compels us to follow its example, that while these things are done, the others much nearer home and quite as important, should not be altogether left undone. The field is broad, the hungry and the destitute are multitudinous, but the charity as yet is very small.

BREAD FOR THE SOUTH.—The Executive Committee of the Freedmen's Relief Commission met yesterday afternoon and received a report from HOWARD POTTER, Esq., deputed to have a personal interview with Major-Gen. O. O. HOWARD on the objects and plans of the Commission. Gen. HOWARD gives to the Commission his warmest approval, and recommends that distribution be made in the suffering districts through the district United States commanders and the Governor of each State.

A communication was also read from the Commissioner for the destitute in Alabama, in which he says: "The great cry is for bread, and we have felt that it was better to give bread to 500 than bread and meat to 300." He furthermore says that "not less than 40,000 persons will have to be fed by public charity until a crop is matured, and a larger number will require a partial relief." "Not a county in the State," says the Commissioner, "to which we have not been compelled to send food for the poor. The grain crop of the last season was very light in all parts of the State—on the thin lands of the poorer and mountainous counties almost an entire failure. Nearly one-half of the grain necessary to supply the State will have to be imported. In many sections the crops raised are already consumed. The greatest suffering is to be found in the mountainous portion of the State, lying between the prairie and cane-brake lands of Central Alabama and the Valley of the Tennessee River. These counties had the largest white population previous to the war, and have now the largest number of destitute widows and orphans."

The Treasurer of the Commission, having reported the receipt of about $16,500, it was voted that $10,000 worth of corn should be immediately purchased, in the cheapest market, for distribution in Alabama, under the direction of Major-Gen. SWAYNE and Gov. PATTON.

Musical.

STEINWAY HALL.—It seems to be reserved for Mr. L. F. HARRISON to do everything that is decent. He has been active in every kindly thing that has occurred during the past few years, and where this activity was not absolutely necessary, has been mindful of reputations and energetic in preserving them. Last evening he gave a Wallace night. Mr. W. V. WALLACE is known to the readers of this paper. His career commenced many years ago, but it was one of success from first to last. There is hardly a performer on any instrument who is not indebted to him. His vast and wide range of musical—and other—knowledge enabled him to write variously for instruments and men. He is known to the community as the composer of the opera of "Maritana." The work is played everywhere. Its success has been world-wide. At this moment it is in preparation in Paris. But "Maritana" does not represent WALLACE. He has written—and he wrote them here—many works that are infinitely better. "Lurline" is a romantic opera which has no equal on the stage; the "Amber Witch" is a work of positive grandeur. We could, if it were desirable, mention two or three lighter works which would show the versatility of this singularly gifted man. As they are unknown to the public, it suffices to say that Mr. HARRISON, recognizing the merits of the composer, has devoted a night to him. Mlle. PAREPA sang superbly. The grand scene (given entire) from "Lurline," "Sad is my Soul," could not have been interpreted more perfectly. It is in such *morceaux* that we feel the dramatic intensity of the *artiste*—an intensity which is never blurred by incompetency. Mr. MILLS played—as he always does—superbly, leaving nothing for the critic but the warmest word of praise. Mr. CARL ROSA was equally fortunate with the public, and of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS and his orchestra it is only necessary to say that they maintained their reputation. The concert, in every way, was delightful.

Mr. HARRISON gives a concert in Hoboken on Friday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall, with PAREPA, MILLS, ROSA, &c. It is the first time that such artists have visited our neighboring and neglected city, and the occasion will, we doubt not, be duly celebrated.

The Louisiana Legislature Reject the Constitutional Amendment—Hurricane on the Ouichita River.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The Louisiana House of Representatives unanimously rejected the Constitutional Amendment to-day.

The House unanimously concurred in the bill calling a State Constitutional Convention. The bill now awaits the signature of the Governor to become law. It is reported the bill will be vetoed.

Two unsuccessful ballots were had for United States Senator.

Official information from Fernandina, Florida, states that the question at issue regarding confiscated lands will remain in *statu quo* until the opening of the United States District Court.

A terrible hurricane, on Feb. 1, swept over the Ouachita River and the adjoining Parishes in the neighborhood of Pine Bluffs, causing great destruction of property and loss of life. The inhabitants had to flee to the open fields for safety.

The Case of Lamirande, the French Embezzler—The Victoria Rifles on Snow-Shoes.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The Government organ says that the cable dispatch announcing that England had demanded LAMIRANDE is incorrect. What she did demand was an explanation, which France immediately gave, and which was satisfactory to England.

The Victoria Rifles will leave for Chambly during this week on snow-shoes, it being the only regiment that could attempt the feat.

A forty-five ounce nugget from the Gilbert River Gold Mines was exhibited in this city yesterday.

Jurisdiction of the State of Nevada in Utah.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

A joint memorial asking Congress to extend the jurisdiction of the State of Nevada over the territory of Utah has been introduced in the Nevada Legislature.

It is intimated that information has been received from Senator STEWART and Representative ASHLEY that Congress is to act if requested by Nevada.

A dispatch from Placerville says that two sets of officers were elected yesterday for the Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad, one by the stockholders, and the other by WELLS, FARGO & Co., to whom the road was recently mortgaged.

Breaking Up of the Ice in the Ohio River—Great Destruction of Property.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The river is still full of floating ice. A number of barges passed down in the ice during the last twenty-four hours. Reports from above and below represent great destruction of property by the breaking up of the ice.

The Trial of Culver and Austin at Franklin, Pennsylvania.

FRANKLIN, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The trial of C. S. CULVER and J. S. AUSTIN was concluded to-day. The Jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict of "not guilty," and that the prosecutor, JOHN SAFFIELD, pay the costs. The verdict was received with demonstrations of applause by the audience in Court, and causes general rejoicing.

WASHINGTON.

Indian Affairs—Interesting and Comprehensive Letters from Gen. Grant and Major Douglas Regarding the Treatment of Indians—Government Agents and Traders Supplying them with Arms and Ammunition—Military Government for the Southern States—The Iron-Clad Builders—Gen. Magruder and the Test Oath.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The most comprehensive statement of the existing Indian troubles on the frontier, and their causes, is to be found in the following correspondence, which includes a letter from Gen. GRANT to the Secretary of War, inclosing the accompanying report from Major DOUGLAS, of the Third Infantry, now in command at Fort Dodge, Kansas.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1867.

SIR: The inclosed papers, just received from Gen. SHERMAN, are respectfully forwarded and your special attention invited. They show the urgent necessity for an immediate transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and the abolition of the civil Indian agents and licensed traders. If the present practice is to be continued, I do not see that any course is left open to us but to withdraw our troops to the settlements, and call upon Congress to provide means and troops to carry on formidable hostilities against the Indians, until all the Indians or all the whites on the great plains, and between the settlements on the Missouri and the Pacific slope are exterminated. The course Gen. SHERMAN has pursued in this matter, in disregarding the permits of Mr. BOGY and others, is just right. I will instruct him to enforce his order until it is countermanded by the President or yourself. I would also respectfully ask that this matter be placed before the President, and his disapproval of licensing the sale of arms to Indians asked. We have treaties with all tribes of Indians from time to time. If the rule is to be followed that all tribes with which we have treaties and pay annuities, can procure such articles without stint or limit, it will not be long before the matter becomes perfectly understood by the Indians, and they avail themselves of it to equip perfectly for war. They will get the arms either by making treaties themselves or through tribes who have such treaties. I would respectfully recommend that copies of the inclosed communications be furnished to the Military Committee of each House of Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FORT DODGE, Kansas, Jan. 13, 1867.

GENERAL: I consider it my duty to report what I have observed with reference to Indian affairs in this country, so that such representations may be made to the Department of the Interior by the Commanding-General of division as he may think proper; also other items of information which may be useful. The issue and sale of arms and ammunition, such as breech-loading carbines and revolvers, powder and lead, loose and in cartridges, and percussion caps, continues without intermission. The issue of revolvers and ammunition is made by Indian agents, as being authorized by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the sale of them in the greatest abundance is made by traders. BUTTERFIELD, an Indian trader, formerly of the Overland Express, has the largest investment in Indian goods of all the traders. He has sold several cases of arms to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. CHARLEY RATH, a trader who lives at Zarah, has armed several bands of Kiowas with revolvers, and has completely overstocked them with powder. Between the authorized issue of agents and the sales of the traders, the Indians were never better armed than at the present time. Several hundred Indians have visited this post, all of whom had revolvers in their possession. A large majority had two revolvers and many three. The Indians openly boast that they have plenty of arms and ammunition in case of trouble in the Spring. The Interior Department does not seem to appreciate the danger of thus arming those Indians. The evil of presenting a revolver to each of the chiefs of bands would hardly be appreciable; but when the whole rank and file are thus armed, it not only gives them greater courage to murder and plunder, but renders them formidable enemies. The agents have no real control over the traders—in fact, they are accused by many, both Indians and white men, of being in league with them and of drawing a large profit from the trade. Should such be the case—and I think it highly probable—it is a natural consequence that the agent does not wish to control the trader. The anxiety of the Indians at the present time to obtain arms and ammunition is a great temptation to the trader. For a revolver an Indian will give ten, even twenty times its value in horses and furs. Powder and lead are sold to them at almost the same rate, and as the bulk is small, large quantities can be transported at comparatively little expense. This anxiety cannot be caused by a lack of such articles, because they have plenty to last for some time, but everything tends to show that the Indians are laying in large supplies, preparatory to an outbreak. When the outbreak occurs, we shall see too late that we have provided our enemies with the means for our destruction. A great deal of dissatisfaction seems to have been created among the Indians by the unequal distribution of presents. The Kiowas complain bitterly of Col. LEAVENWORTH, their agent, stationed at Fort Zarah. KICKING BIRD, a Chief of the Kiowas, states that only a few small bands of Kiowas got any presents; the balance, last year, got nothing; that it had been represented to Col. LEAVENWORTH that most of the bands were bad in their hearts and would not go in to get their presents; that he (KICKING BIRD) sent runners to tell Col. LEAVENWORTH that his stock was poor and he could not move in there; but he would, in the Spring, if the agent would keep his share of the goods. But Col. LEAVENWORTH would not listen, and either gave all the goods to the bands then in, or sold them to other Indians, and told them they would get no goods that year. How much of this is true I know not; but from all I can learn there seems to be at least some foundation for the story. Bad management, bad faith and injustice are sure to produce the worst results. KICKING BIRD says that all bad feeling in his tribe is owing to the injustice of their agent; that it required all his influence to prevent an outbreak, and he is afraid that they will commence hostilities in the Spring. The Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and a large band of Sioux, under the leadership of BIG BEAR, are now *en route* for the purpose of crossing the Arkansas into the Kiowa country. They move ostensibly to graze and hunt buffalo. A portion of the Arapahoes under the general leadership of LITTLE RAVEN, crossed the river about four miles below this post. The Sioux and Cheyennes are encamped about 100 miles north of this post on the Republican, and are said to be hostile. They are to cross about seven miles below here. They are all well mounted and well armed with carbines and revolvers, and supplied with plenty of ammunition. KICKING BIRD says the Sioux and Cheyennes asked his permission to cross the river, and that he refused it for fear of trouble, but that his men wished them to cross, and he believes that they will all cross the river, and that in the Spring, when the grass comes up, there will be war. He had been treated kindly at Fort Dodge, or he would not tell us so; but we must look out for our lives and for our stock in the Spring. He says, as they talk now all the tribes north and south of the Arkansas will be in the outbreak; his own among them. He also states that Satanta, or White Bear, a principal chief of the Kiowas, is always talking of war; that they have already had a council at the Kiowa camp, in which the Cheyennes, Sioux, Arrapahoes, Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches were represented, and it was agreed that as soon as the grass was old enough they would commence war; that he, KICKING BIRD, had been kindly treated at Fort Dodge, and he wished to put us on our guard; that before Spring the Indians might change their minds, but at present their intention was war. He said he would be backward and forward frequently, to give us the news. The Chief, KICKING BIRD, is known to Gen. SHERMAN, who talked with him last Fall, and is believed at this post to be the most reliable of all the Indians. I would respectfully state that it is my purpose to keep the district and department informed of all movements of Indians in large bodies as far as it is possible.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. DOUGLAS, Major Third Infantry,
Commanding Post.

To the Assistant Adjutant-General, Division of Missouri.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.

When the House assembled to-day, it was whispered around that the Reconstruction Committee had agreed upon a bill to be submitted to the House, but that secrecy had been enjoined, and it would not be made public until announced in regular order. It soon transpired, however, that the Committee had agreed upon the bill introduced into the Senate on Monday by Senator WILLIAMS, providing for the establishment of a Supervisory Military Government in the Southern States. The bill divides the ten States into five districts, each to be commanded by an officer not less in rank than Brigadier-General in the Regular Army. The other details of the bill, given elsewhere, practically give the military authority control over nearly all matters of Government in the Southern States. The minority attempted to effect an adjournment before the bill could be presented, but failed to do so, and at 4:30 P. M. Mr. STEVENS sent it to the Clerk's desk. Mr. LE BLOND, of Ohio, fearing that it was the intention of the majority to push the bill through to-night, offered an earnest protest against haste in disposing of it, and finally demanded at least an hour for its debate by the Democrats. He claimed that the House should act with a due regard for the will of the American people; and Mr. STEVENS replied that he would consult the American people to-night, and press the bill through to-morrow, when it will come up as a matter having precedence over everything else. Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, sought to introduce an amendment to the bill striking out the preamble, and inserting as follows: "Whereas, it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in the several States lately in rebellion, until said States shall have been fully restored to their constitutional relations to the Government of the United States; therefore, resolved," &c. Mr. BINGHAM also sought to amend the fourth section as follows: "That the Courts and judicial officers of the United States shall not issue writs of *habeas corpus* except in cases in which such person or persons are held exclusively for a crime or crimes which, by law of the United States, are indictable by the Courts of the United States within such military district." The bill is looked upon as the entering wedge in the destruction of the present Governments of the Southern States, and as an indication that nothing definite will be accomplished in their reorganization until the Fortieth Congress meets. Prominent Southern loyalists now here, express themselves satisfied with its provisions as a matter of temporary relief, and are particularly gratified that it has been presented just at this time, when the Johnson men of the South are urging their compromise.

THE IRON-CLAD BUILDERS.

The House Committee on Claims have concluded the hearing on the Senate bill for the relief of the iron-clad builders, and expect to report on Friday next a bill differing from that which passed the Senate. The latter fixed a general per centage of increase to be applied to all the claims alike. The House Committee propose to give an increase of contract pay in accordance with the amount of each particular claim, and they may refuse to give any relief in several cases.

GEN. MAGRUDER AND THE TESTOATH.

On Saturday next it is expected that the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia will decide the case of Gen. MAGRUDER, who asks to be permitted to resume the practice of law in that Court. MAGRUDER was in the rebel army, and cannot, therefore, take the testoath, and he claims that under the recent decision in the Supreme Court of the United States, he is entitled to pursue his profession without taking the above-named oath. This is resisted, singularly enough, by lawyers who claim that the decision of the United States Supreme Court is not binding upon the District Court in this instance, and the anomalous and novel legal proposition is argued that an inferior Court may revise, and, if it pleases, disregard the decision of a superior and supreme tribunal.

GEN. SHERIDAN.

Gen. SHERIDAN is now the guest of Gen. GRANT. He was subpoenaed to-day to appear before the Southern Railroad Investigating Committee. He has not been summoned before any other Committee.

THE NEW-YORK SUB-TREASURY.

Mr. HALE, Chairman of the Retrenchment Committee, being absent, on account of sickness, Mr. SCHENCK will to-morrow submit to the House the report of the investigation into the charges against the management of the Sub-Treasury at New-York. It is understood that the report will not only exonerate Mr. VAN DYCK, but will vindicate his management of the Sub-Treasury most completely. The charges are shown to have been based on the merest street rumors, or else coined by the fears of interested parties. The report quotes the Sub-Treasury Act to show that loaning gold would be a felony. Not only has Mr. VAN DYCK not done this, but the total Government sales of gold, for all purposes, since Oct. 15, 1866, only reach the very small sum of $6,000,000.

THE TAX ON WHISKY.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day formally decided against reducing the tax on whisky, against reducing the tax on manufactures, and also against reducing the income tax. They changed the hybrid-specific *ad valorem* rate on cigars to two specific rates, viz.: $2 and $10 per thousand, which is a reduction on the present tax.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

Mr. JENCKES' Civil Service Bill was debated at length in the House to-day, and finally was laid on the table by a vote of 71 yeas to 67 nays. Mr. JENCKES having changed his vote to the majority side, entered a motion to reconsider, which leaves it open to further action.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Indian Appropriation Bill was taken up in the House to-day, and after the appropriations for subsistence and presents to tribes not under the control of Government had been stricken out, it was recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations. Messrs. WINDOM and KASSON indulged in some sharp debate during its consideration, arising out of differences in statements regarding the cost of keeping up the Indian Bureau.

LOAN CERTIFICATES.

The loan certificate proposition is now before a sub-committee of the Senate Finance Committee, composed of Senators SHERMAN and CATTELL, who are both favorably disposed to the project. It will be reported to the Committee to-morrow, and submitted to the Senate this week.

MINISTER TO STOCKHOLM.

Gen. JOS. J. BARTLETT has been nominated for Minister Resident at Stockholm, vice MCGINNIS rejected.

ABOLISHMENT OF NAVAL OFFICES.

It is announced that the Retrenchment Committee has agreed to report in favor of the abolishment of naval offices at New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, and recommend that the duties of these offices be performed by an officer to be called an auditor, whose salary shall be $5,000 without fees.

IMPEACHMENT CORRECTION.

The paragraph going over the country, credited to the Washington correspondence of the TIMES, to the effect that the Judiciary Committee had agreed upon articles of impeachment, and that the Reconstruction Committee had, as early as Saturday last, agreed upon a report, never appeared in these dispatches.

STEAM PLOWS AND APPARATUS.

Our Western farmers are about to have an opportunity to see an experiment tried to test the adaptability of steam to our American agriculture. JOHN FOWLER & Co., of England, have sent out a complete set of their plowing apparatus, with engines and tackle, in charge of a skilled agent, and, at their own expense, are going to set it to work. It is said to be capable of plowing more than an acre an hour to a depth of twelve inches, and at a cost considerably less than horse and hand labor. The only objection seems to be the cost of the machinery, which is about $10,000; but there are many large farmers in the West and in California, who would invest this much if the plan proves feasible. The customs officers levied a duty of nearly $4,000 on this sample plow, but a joint resolution has been introduced in the House, by Mr. BIDWELL, of the Agricultural Committee, to refund this, and it will undoubtedly pass without objection.

THE RECEPTIONS THIS EVENING.

Chief-Justice CHASE's weekly reception was attended to-night by a very select assemblage of the most distinguished society of the country. The guests were most graciously received by the Chief-Justice and his charming daughter, Mrs. Senator SPRAGUE. Gen. GRANT's last reception, which also took place to-night, was an immense affair, both in point of numbers and character. It was the most brilliant and successful of the series. Gen. SHERIDAN was among the distinguished attractions.

ARRIVALS TO-DAY.

There were nearly a thousand arrivals at the different hotels of the city to-day. Among those from New-York are JOS. N. [illegible], CHAS. E. [illegible] and SAMUEL [illegible]; from Chicago, J. H. RAMSEY, H. L. [illegible] and A. B. [illegible], Gov. AIKEN, of South Carolina, and Bishop MCILVAINE, of Ohio.

The Informer Against Minister Motley—The Public Debt—Undervaluing Merchandise at New-York—The United States Steamer Lancaster—Tobacconists' Convention—Fined for Contempt—Nominations Confirmed and Rejected.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The following papers were laid before the Senate this morning:

To the President:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of the 2d inst., requesting the President to communicate to that body, if not incompatible with the public interest, a copy of the letter on which the Secretary of State founded his recent inquiries, addressed to Mr. MOTLEY, Minister of the United States at Vienna, with regard to his reported conversation and opinions, and to furnish the name of the writer of such letter, has the honor to lay before the President a transcript of the paper referred to.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1867.

George W. McCracken to the President of the United States:

PARIS, HOTEL MAURICE, Oct. 22, 1866.

MR. PRESIDENT: I have traveled a good deal in Europe during the last year, and had occasion to see something of our Ministers and Consuls in various countries.

A large majority of those whom I met with were bitterly hostile to you and your administration, and expressed that hostility in so open and offensive a manner as to astonish American travelers, and to leave a very bad impression on Europeans who were present. This was particularly true of those from the New-England States, of whom a large majority of our foreign representatives seem to be composed, and a very indifferent set they are individually and collectively.

Mr. MOTLEY, Minister at Vienna, does not pretend to conceal his "disgust," as he styles it elegantly, at your whole conduct.

Having been appointed exclusively by CHARLES SUMNER, he applauds him and his revolutionary doctrines, despises American Democracy, and proclaims loudly that an English nobleman is the model of human perfection.

There is not in all Europe a more thorough flunkey or a more un-American functionary. He tells every traveler that SUMNER is entirely justified, and that you have deserted your principles in common with Mr. SEWARD, who, he says, is hopelessly degraded.

At Frankfort the Consul, MURPHY, who is said to have cleared more than $100,000 through his office, declared repeatedly that the threat of his friend, ZACH CHANDLER, would be made good, and ought to be, by your impeachment, and this is notorious and public scandal. The fellow himself is vulgar, ignorant and unworthy, and is one of CHANDLER's tools.

HALE, at Madrid, condemned your course in a malignant manner to various Americans, and so did MORRIS at Constantinople; some of my friends who went to Morocco heard MCMATH, at Tangier, rail violently and shamefully against you, saying he was ready to retire from such a concern.

PERRY, at Tunis, was equally offensive in his language. There are many others in the same boat, and it is time that better men were appointed—men who will, at least, respect the President and the dignity of his office.

Radicalism of the worst sort makes war on you and your friends under every pretext, and yet the instruments of that faction are blatant all over Europe in condemnation of both. It is a shame and a stigma to permit this longer. Massachusetts seems to monopolize a lion's share of the Consulates, and Boston has no less than three first missions—Messrs. ADAMS, BURLINGAME and MOTLEY.

Is no other part of our country to be considered worthy of notice? Must Gen. BUTLER, PHILLIPS and CHANDLER, and the like, engross all the honors for their satellites? I want nothing at your hands of any sort, but fit and decent men should be sent abroad, who will not slander the Chief Executive and the Government.

The Consul at Geneva is a common drunkard and a disgrace to the country. When sober he abuses the President in the hearing of everybody. Respectable Americans are very much mortified by the presence of such unworthy persons in places of trust and responsibility, and few like the task of letting their experience be known, as I have done. There are hundreds who know more, but prefer to remain silent.

Most respectfully,
GEORGE W. MCCRACKIN, of New-York.

A friend will deliver the note personally.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is the current statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of February, 1867, as appears from the books of the Treasury's returns in the department:

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.	
Five per cent. bonds	$198,091,350 00
Six per cent. bonds of 1867 and 1868	15,779,441 80
Six per cent. bonds of 1881	283,745,250 00
Six per cent. 5-20 bonds	910,029,500 00
Navy Pension Fund	12,500,000 00
Total	$1,420,145,541 80
Debt Bearing Currency Interest.	
Six per cent. bonds	$12,922,000 00
Three years compound interest notes	143,064,640 00
Three years 7.30 notes	663,686,100 00
Total	$819,672,740 00
Matured debt not presented for payment	15,791,454 31
Debt bearing no interest, United States notes	381,427,090 00
Fractional currency	28,743,733 72
Gold certificates of deposit	19,992,980 00
Total	$2,685,773,539 83
Amount in the Treasury.	
Coin	$97,354,603 69
Currency	45,069,187 58
Total	$142,423,791 27
Amount of debt, less cash in Treasury	$2,543,349,748 56

UNDERVALUING MERCHANDISE AT NEW-YORK.

The following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury has just been made public:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 23, 1867.

SIR: It has been represented to the Department that in respect to seizures of merchandise made at the port of New-York for alleged fraudulent undervaluation in invoice and entry, the practice exists of permitting the claimant of the merchandise so seized to confess judgment in court for a sum agreed upon, and that such sum is accepted in settlement of the alleged fraud. It is further represented that the sum so agreed upon and accepted is not dependent upon an appraisement made by the United States Appraiser, or upon an appraisement directed by the Court. This practice, if it exists, is, in the opinion of the Department, contrary to law, and ought to be discontinued.

If merchandise be fraudulently undervalued, or if there be reason to believe that it is so undervalued, the course of proceeding is clearly pointed out by the General Collection Law of March 2, 1799; and there is no subsequent law materially changing the proceedings.

The act of March 3, 1799, vests, under certain circumstances and conditions, a power of remission in the Treasury Department, and the act of March 3, 1863, vests in the same department, in cases of seizure, where the value of the merchandise does not exceed $1,000, authority to release the merchandise on payment to the collector of the value appraised; and it is deemed indispensable that there should be an appraisement in every case of seizure and that no claim for merchandise seized should be brought to a settlement without appraisement in one or the other of the modes prescribed by the law. It is not to be understood, however, that the mode of proceeding above indicated interferes with that authorized by the tenth section of the act of March 3, 1863. I therefore request and direct that in all cases of seizure for undervaluation the course provided by the laws heretofore referred to be pursued.

I am, very respectfully,
H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

To Hon. H. A. SMYTHE, Collector of New-York.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER LANCASTER.

Official dispatches have been received at the Navy Department of a later date than those published two or three days ago, confirming to a certainty the fact of the safety of the United States steamer *Lancaster*. The latest report is dated Nassau, N. P., on the 27th January, and the commander informs the Department that he left Callao on Sept. 21, stopping at Valparaiso and Barbados. He touched at the former place to procure cordage and canvas, and to adjust the steering gear of the vessel. He stopped at Barbados after a pleasant passage around Cape Horn of 68 days from Valparaiso, to fill up a portion of the ration and to refresh the crew. He left Barbados on the 1st of January, with 35 days' provisions, for Norfolk, thinking the quantity sufficient for so short a passage. After leaving the island he had six days' calm, and encountered off Cape Hatteras several heavy gales of wind, which drove her away from her destination; and on the 23d of January it was necessary to bear up for some port to secure provisions, and although her Commander intended Port Royal or some other Southern port for that purpose, contrary winds caused him to bear up for Nassau, from whence he could leave for Norfolk with all possible dispatch.

TOBACCONISTS' CONVENTION.

The Convention of Tobacconists assembled in this city to-day, and were temporarily organized by appointing R. A. MAYO of Richmond, Chairman, and ALEXANDER MCDOWELL, of Lynchburg, Secretary. Some debate occurred as to whether Tobacco Commission Merchants were entitled to seats in the Convention, which resulted in their withdrawing; but, subsequently, the Committee on Credentials reported in favor of their admission. The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow. Delegates are present from Richmond, Petersburg, Lynchburg, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, Brooklyn, Chicago, Cincinnati, Toledo, Pittsburg, Kentucky and other places.

FINED FOR CONTEMPT.

A dentist of this city was to-day adjudged by the Circuit Court of this District guilty of contempt for violating a temporary injunction forbidding his [illegible] without a license, pending the suit commenced against the dentists by the [illegible] Company, and was fined $[illegible]. He was admonished by the Court that his apparent ignorance of the duty in the premises reduced his fine, which otherwise would have been heavier.

The order of the Court is that the dentists keep an account of the number of vulcanite plates they manufacture, the patentees to be paid for them should the cause be decided in their favor.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following appointments:

Collectors of Internal Revenue—David Littler, Eighth District of Illinois; Ernest M. Bouligny, Second District of Louisiana; Barton Able, First District of Missouri.

Consuls—Morgan L. Smith, at Honolulu; Hiland R. Hurlburd, to be Comptroller of the Currency; John Friend, to be direct Tax Commissioner for Florida; Thomas O'Brien, to be Surveyor of Customs at Wheeling, West Va.; Edward W. Wynkoop, to be Agent of the Upper Arkansas Indians; Col. Benjamin W. Brice, to be Paymaster-General United States Army, with rank of Brigadier-General; Alfred Kilgore, to be United States Attorney for the District of Indiana; John E. Roach, to be United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois; Francis L. Dallan, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of New-York.

The following to be Major-Generals by brevet: Brig.-Gen. Edgar M. Gregory, for the battle of Five Forks; Brig.-Gen. Thomas L. Kane, for the battle of Gettysburgh; Brig.-Gen. Halbert E. Paine, for the attack at Port Hudson; Brevet Brig.-Gen. Daniel C. McCallum.

The Senate also confirmed a large number of other military appointments for gallant or meritorious services. Among them are the following:

Colonels to be Brigadier-Generals by brevet—William L. Duff, R. Brinkerhoff, A. J. McNett, W. T. King, S. B. M. Young, A. S. Lawrence, C. H. Potter, L. Stephenson, Jr., John J. Gleason, Joseph Dickinson, John P. Anderson, Hancy Graham, Alexander Von Schrader, H. M. Cist, G. P. Thurston, John W. Burke, D. C. Anthony, S. Graham, J. P. Spofford, E. B. Biles, Peter Fritz, Matthew McEwen, R. H. Bentley, Thomas F. Wright, B. F. Fisher, James Dunlap, Paul Frank, G. A. Cobham, John Marshall Brown, P. J. Sullivan, Wilson Barstow, John S. Wilcox, W. Ely and William Ames.

NOMINATIONS REJECTED.

The Senate rejected the following nominations:

Naval Officer, J. L. Swift, Boston and Charlestown, Mass.; Surveyor of Customs, William Wallis, Baltimore, Md.; Isaac G. Worden, of Michigan, to be Register of Land Office at East Saginaw. United States District Attorneys—Moses Kelley, for the Northern District of Ohio; Charles G. Manro, for the Eastern District of Missouri; M. L. Perkins, for the Western District of Tennessee; Andrew T. McReynolds, for the Western District of Michigan; Geo. G. Munger, for the Northern District of New-York; Thos. E. Hayden, for the District of Nevada. United States Marshals—Seth B. Moe, for the Northern District of Ohio; J. M. Walker, for the District of Iowa; Wm. B. Thomas, for the Western District of Michigan; John G. Parkhurst, for the Eastern District of Michigan; Samuel Walker, for the District of West Virginia. Collectors of Internal Revenue—H. W. Harrington, Third District of Indiana; Benjamin F. Coates, Eleventh District of Ohio; Joseph W. Frizell, Fourth District of Ohio; Wm. M. Hamilton, Second District of Missouri; John M. Glover, Third District of Missouri; Thomas T. Crittenden, Fifth District of Missouri. Collectors of Customs—Sylvanus B. Phinney, Barnstable, Mass.; Darius M. Couch, Boston, Mass. Assessors of Internal Revenue—Wm. P. Wells, First District, Michigan; John E. Cummings, Fourth District, Ohio; Thomas E. Cunningham, Fifth District, Ohio; John Pitcher, First District, Indiana; Wm. C. Wilson, Eighth District, Indiana; James W. Eldridge, Ninth District, Indiana; Garland C. Brodhead, Fifth District, Missouri; Richard C. Vaughan, Sixth District, Missouri; Wm. D. H. Hunter, Fourth District, Missouri; James A. Grierson, Second District, Missouri; Abner A. Steele, Fourth District, Tennessee; Augustus W. Brown, Twelfth District, Illinois; Abel Longworth, Sixth District, Illinois; Isaac L. Ketchum, Tenth District, Illinois; Wm. M. Chambers, Seventh District, Illinois.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The amendment of the Constitution of the United States, offered by Senator DIXON to-day, is nearly the same as the Southern project recently published, and the bill from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported by Representative STEVENS, is founded upon the bill recently introduced by Senator WILLIAMS, of Oregon.

MEXICAN MATTERS.

The determination of the so-called junta of notables of the City of Mexico in favor of MAXIMILIAN remaining in Mexico, is thought in diplomatic circles here as indicating unwillingness on the part of MAXIMILIAN's supporters to sanction his leaving Mexico while they are in a dangerous position. They wish undoubtedly to allow MAXIMILIAN the opportunity of suffering the same inconvenience to which they are exposed. On the other hand it is thought that MAXIMILIAN will not remain in Mexico after the French leave the country, as he has already sent to Europe all his valuables.

La Presse of Jan. 17 announces that on the 12th of that month an insurance of two hundred thousand francs was effected on the Hamburg Exchange upon the personal property of MAXIMILIAN, shipped by the *Maria* for Ragusa.

GOV. LETCHER, OF VIRGINIA, PARDONED.

The Lexington (Va.) *Gazette* states that on Saturday last Gov. LETCHER received by mail his pardon by the President.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

Returns received by the Commissioner of the General Land Office from the local office at Menasha, Wis., show that 4,640 acres of the public lands were disposed of during the month of January last, a large portion of which was located with Agricultural College scrip, and the remainder taken up under the Homestead Law, sold for cash, and located with military warrants. Returns from the same month from the Montgomery, Ala., office, show several entries under the Homestead Law for actual settlement and cultivation.

THE ROBBERY OF GOV. LYON.

Gov. CALEB LYON, of Nevada, has petitioned the Senate to pass a bill which will relieve him of the burden of the loss of $45,660 in gold belonging to the Government, and of which he alleges he was robbed while on his way to Washington, some weeks ago. He also states he was here, unable to obtain any information which will lead to the discovery of the thief.

UNITED STATES STEAMER MONOCACY.

Dispatches received at the Navy Department announce that the United States steamer *Monocacy* was at the Cape of Good Hope on the 17th December, *en route* to the Asiatic squadron.

THE RECEPTIONS THIS EVENING.

The weekly reception of Chief-Justice CHASE, to-night, was one of the most select and elegant of the season. Distinguished gentlemen of all branches of the Government were present. The reception of Gen. GRANT to-night was very largely attended—too much for comfort. Major-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN and other well-known Generals were at both receptions.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $6,355,715.

BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

In the United States Supreme Court to-day the following cases came up:

Nos. 98 and 250—Cross appeals in the case of the prize steamer *Wm. Peel*. Argument concluded.

Nos. 101 and 253—Cross appeals in the case of the prize *Dashing Wave*. Argument commenced and will be concluded on Thursday.

Nos. 99 and 100 will follow.

In the Court of Claims to-day the following cases came up:

Norton *vs.* The United States—Case argued. Parish Volunteers *vs.* The United States—Cause argued.

NAVY BULLETIN.

The following officers have been detached from the United States ship *Ino* and placed on waiting orders:

Acting Volunteer Lieut. W. H. Garfield, Acting Master Wm. H. Mallard, Acting Ensigns Wm. F. Hodgkinson, John W. Olmy, Wm. C. Gibson, Joseph Safty; Mates, Frederick Miller, John Roslin, Robert Robinson, Geo. E. Simmons and Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. Gale. Paymaster H. L. Waise also been detached from the *Ino* and ordered to settle accounts. The following naval officers have resigned: Ensign Lewis Belrose of the *Susquehanna*, Acting Third Assistant Engineer Wm. Mudding of the *Maraska*. Ensign Isaac Haylett has been ordered to the *Susquehanna*.

RECRUITING SERVICE.

The following instructions to officers on recruiting service are substituted for Circular No. 33, of Nov. 2, 1866, from the War Department:

Hereafter boys under the age of twenty-one will not be enlisted except for the purpose of learning music, and then only under authority from the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service, or the Adjutant-General of the Army, after the written consent of the parent, guardian, or master, has been obtained. In cases where there is neither parent, guardian nor master, no enlistment will be made. In case of every recruit rejected or discharged on account of minority, whose enlistment has been made in violation of the above recommends[illegible] will be made that the expenses incurred by the Government for such enlistment be stopped from the pay of the officer making it.

From Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The river is rising slowly, and is now thirteen feet three inches deep. The canal ice is very heavy. The weather is clear. Mercury 40.

Falling of the Arkansas River.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The Arkansas River is falling slowly. It is now [illegible] feet at Little Rock.

[illegible] Mothers. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases of children, is a safe and sure specific. It has stood the test of thirty years, and never known to fail. It regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and cures wind colic; produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

For Throat Diseases and Affections of the chest, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges, are of great value. In Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by cold or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public or singing, they produce the most beneficial results. The Troches have proved their efficacy.

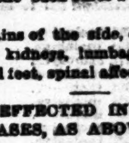
Well To-day, Sick To-morrow.

Such is the experience of thousands. Few enjoy continuous health. To what does the occasional invalid attribute his uncertain condition? Not to himself, of course. He lays the blame on the climate, perhaps. It is too hot, or too cold, or too damp, or too dry, or too variable. But does he take the proper course to fortify his constitution and bodily organs against the extremes and changes of which he complains? No. He says, perhaps, that only an iron man could bear such great heat, or such violent cold, or such sudden vicissitudes. Why then does he not resort to the great tonic and preventive, which, if it will not make him an iron man, will at least quadruple the capacity of his system to repel all external agencies that tend to produce disease? HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, taken faithfully according to the directions, will so strengthen the stomach, brace the nerves, tone the liver, and regulate and invigorate the whole animal machinery, that the system, instead of being at the mercy of the weather, and liable to be prostrated by every change of temperature, will become case-hardened, as it were, and almost impervious to climatic influences. It is to this preventive principle that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS owe their great popularity in the West Indies, British America and Australia.

New-York office, No. 38 Dey-st.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine Electro-plated Goods, comprising full Dinner and Tea Services and Table Ware of every description of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Solid Silver Ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of Electro-plated Wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:



And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

An Allcock's Porous Plaster applied to the chest or to the back cures a cold or cough often in a single night.

Sore throat, pains of the side, of the chest, weakness of the back and kidneys, lumbago, rheumatism of the feet, ankles, cold feet, spinal affections.

THE CURES EFFECTED IN OVER A MILLION OF CASES, AS ABOVE NAMED,

PLACE THE HEALING POWERS OF ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER BEYOND DISPUTE.

REMARKABLE CURE OF INJURED SPINE.

HARTFORD, Conn. Nov. 11, 1866.

MESSRS. THOMAS ALLCOCK & CO.—Please send, with dispatch, twelve dozen Allcock's Porous Plasters. Our daily experience confirms their very superior excellence. At this moment of writing a man applies for one, who, by entanglement in the shafts of machinery, had both his legs broken, spine severely injured, and was for nearly a year entirely helpless. This man found relief very soon by the application of a plaster to his spine. He was soon enabled to work, and now he labors as well as ever. He would cheerfully pay $5 for a single plaster, if they could not be had at a lower rate. Knowing the plasters to be so useful, I have no scruples that my sentiments should be known.

J. W. JOHNSON, M. D.

SORENESS OF THE CHEST CURED.

In May last I got one of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. I was so sore through me at that time I could hardly speak or breathe. It was not more than three hours after I put it on before I felt comfortable. I had suffered very much from soreness of the chest, with cough and hoarseness, for months, but your plaster has cured me, and my health is better than it has been for years.

PHEBE PATCHER.

BEAVER DAM, Schyler County, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1866.

Sold by druggists everywhere. Principal Agency, Brandreth House, New-York.

To all Those Opposed to Spirituous Liquors.

You dislike to use spirits, porter, ale, &c., on account of their exciting and oftentimes demoralizing effects. Do you wish to find a beverage more delicious than either, more nourishing and strengthening? USE HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH. It contains the smallest possible quantity of ALCOHOL, and is therefore not exciting, though slightly stimulating.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT FOR AMERICA, NO. 542 BROADWAY.

The "Franklin" Brick Machine,

Justly celebrated for perfect simplicity, great strength and immense compressing power, IS GUARANTEED, with eight men and two horses, to self-temper the clay and make 3,000 to 3,500 elegant bricks per hour. J. H. RENICK, Proprietor, No. 71 Broadway, New-York, Room 69.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Nervous Headaches are instantly cured by one dose ("forty drops") of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. Sold by all druggists.

Florence

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Best family sewing-machine in the world.

FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report, at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machine.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

MARRIED.

VANDERBILT—GWYNNE.—On Monday, Feb. 4, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Seabury, D. D., CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, Jr., to ALICE CLAYPOOLE GWYNNE, daughter of the late A. E. Gwynne, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio, and step-daughter of Albert Mathews, Esq., of this City.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

VAN RENSSELAER—BIRCH.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 6, by Rev. John Townsend, JAMES H. VAN RENSSELAER, of Belleville, N. J., to MARGARET RUTGERS, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Birch.

DIED.

FREEMAN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 5, of pleuro pneumonia, SARAH M., wife of Pliny Freeman.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from Ravenswood, on Friday at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be at Hunter's Point Ferry at 11 o'clock A. M.

HARRISON.—In Yorkville, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, PRISCILLA, daughter of William and Rebecca Harrison, aged 22 years, 3 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, corner of 83d-st. and 1st-av., this day, (Thursday,) the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

HUGHES.—In Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 5, Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Rev. George Hughes, and youngest daughter of the late Benjamin Mead.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her brother-in-law, J. D. Annin, M. D., on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 2 P. M. Friends are invited without further notice.

KING.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 5, at Belleville, N. J., AARON KING, aged 63 years and 2 months.

Funeral from Reformed Dutch Church, Belleville, N. J., on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MCKAIG.—On Monday, Feb. 4, DAVID P., infant son of William and Harriet McKaig, aged 7 months.

The funeral will take place on Thursday at 1½ o'clock, from No. 121 West 12th-st.

MOTT.—On Wednesday, Feb. 6, of consumption, MARY FRANCES, wife of Lawrence P. Mott, aged 40 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PATTISON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, JOHN PATTISON, aged 59 years.

Funeral on Saturday next at 11 A. M., at Fort Miller, Washington County, N. Y.

RAPELYE.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 6, MARIA RAPELYE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Miss Phebe Rapelye, Jamaica.

STANLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, THOMAS B. STANLEY, aged [illegible] years, [illegible] months and [illegible] days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. [illegible] Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SEBASTIAN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, LOUISA [illegible], wife of Frederick H. Sebastian, aged [illegible] years.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

[illegible], Feb. 4, [illegible]. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from [illegible] residence, No. [illegible] st., at [illegible] o'clock A. M. on Thursday, without further notice.

☞ [illegible] papers please copy.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1867.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Horatio J. Sprague, the Consul of the United States at Gibraltar, of the death, on the 15th day of January ultimo, at the above-named place, of Mrs. PRISCILLA B. BIDELL, of Brooklyn, N. Y., wife of Samuel J. Brookman, master of the British bark *Stafa*, of Pictou, Nova Scotia.

OFFICIAL.—(No. 117.)

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Spuyten Duyvil, (Hudson River Railroad draw-bridge,) aged about thirty-five years; medium built, black hair and eyes, good teeth, full face, black moustache, gray pants, velvet vest, dark sack coat, dark overcoat, white shirt and drawers, black cassimere hat, made by [illegible], No. 353 Grand-street, New-York; a large mole on his forehead. Clothes and body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

JAN. 1, 1867.

Amount of assets, Jan. 1, 1866		$4,881,919 79
Amount of premiums received during 1866	$2,736,062 43	
Amount of interest received and accrued, including premiums on gold, &c.	352,742 04	—3,088,804 47
Total		$7,970,724 12
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid losses by death	$480,197 38	
Paid on account of Deposit for minors	71 44	
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Annuities and surrendered and cancelled Policies	337,658 42	
Paid Salaries, Printing, and Office Expenses	61,378 85	
Paid Commissioners and Agency Expenses	280,706 85	
Paid for Advertising and Medical Examinations	38,616 63	
Paid Taxes, Internal Revenue Stamps and Law Expenses	24,007 81	—1,242,907 52
Total		$6,727,816 65
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand, in Bank and deposited in Union Trust Company	$532,154 79	
Invested in United States Stocks, cost (Market value, $3,622,022 25.)	3,308,891 24	
Invested in New-York City Bank Stocks, cost (Market value, $67,512.)	62,561 50	
Invested in New-York State Stocks, cost (Market value, $802,000.)	791,498 54	
Invested in other Stocks, cost (Market value, $30,000.)	21,687 50	
Loans on demand, secured by U. S. and other stocks (Market value, $361,358.)	344,600 00	
Real Estate (Market value, $225,000.)	118,000 67	
Bonds and Mortgages	402,450 00	
Premium Notes on existing Policies, bearing interest	1,368,831 48	
Quarterly and semi-annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1867	336,438 00	
Accrued Interest (not due) to Jan. 1, 1867	54,265 25	
Accrued Rents (not due) to Jan. 1, 1867	2,474 33	
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	289,745 25	—$6,727,816 65

The Trustees have declared a Return Premium as follows: A Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. upon all participating premiums on existing Policies, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1867, and the Redemption of the Dividends declared in 1863.

Certificates will be redeemed in Cash on and after the first Monday in March next, on presentation at the Home Office. Policies subject to Notes will be credited with the Redemption on the settlement of next premium.

By order of the Board,
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

During the year 7,296 new Policies were issued, insuring $22,734,308.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE COMPANY, Jan. 1, 1867.		
Assets as above, at cost (Market value, $7,009,092 25.)		$6,727,816 65
Reserved for losses due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1867	$64,391 45	
Reserved for reported losses, awaiting proofs, &c.	40,000 00	
Reserved for special deposit for minor children	214 33	
Amount reserved for reinsurance on all existing policies (valuation at 4 per cent. interest, net premium)	4,979,867 99	
Return premium, declared prior to 1864, payable on demand	83,394 96	
Return premium, 1865 (now to be paid)	321,643 56	
Return premium, 1866 (present value)	429,817 86	
Return premium, 1867 (present value)	597,392 00	
Special reserve (not divided)	191,194 51	—$6,727,816 65

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President of the New-York Life Insurance Company.
JOHN M. NIXON, (Deremus & Nixon, Dry Goods,) No. 45 Warren-st.
DAVID DOWS, (David Dows & Co., Flour Merchants,) No. 20 South-st.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Union Buildings, corner of William and Pine sts.
DANIEL S. MILLER, (late Dater, Miller & Co., Grocers.)
WM. C. DUSENBURY, (Real Estate Broker.)
HENRY K. BOGERT, (Bogert & Kneeland,) No. 49 William-st.
JOHN L. ROGERS, (late Wyeth, Rogers & Co., Importers,) No. 54 William-st.
JOHN MAIRS, (Merchant,) No. 20 South-st.
DUDLEY B. FULLER, (Fuller, Lord & Co.,) No. 139 Greenwich-st.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, President of the Metropolitan Bank.
WM. H. APPLETON, (Appleton & Co., Publishers,) Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.
ROBERT B. COLLINS, (Collins & Brothers, Stationers,) No. 106 Leonard-st.
WILLIAM BARTON, (William Barton & Son,) No. 62 Wall-st.
WILLIAM A. BOOTH, (Booth & Edgar,) No. 96 Front-st.
SANFORD COBB, President Eagle Fire Insurance Company, No. 71 Wall-st.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD, Banker (Van Shaick, Massett & Co.,) No. 19 William-st.
HENRY BOWERS, (Bowers, Beeckman & Bradford, Jr.,) Dry Goods, No. 39 Leonard-st.
CHARLES L. ANTHONY, (Anthony & Hall, Dry Goods,) No. 66 Leonard-st.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., } Medical
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., } Examiners.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D., Ass't Med. Examiner.

NEW-YORK GREEK RELIEF FUND.

The Executive Committee acknowledge the following subscriptions:

Brown Brothers & Co.	$500
Easton & Co.	500
Ralli & Co.	500
Rodocanachi & Franghiadi	500
Munzinger & Pitzipio	500
Chas. O'Conor	250
A. T. Stewart	250
Ralli & Fachiri	250
A Friend	250
Joseph Thoron	250
Fred. Schuchardt & Sons	250
T. Ziznik	250
Wm. H. Aspinwall	250
Great Western Marine Insurance Company	200
Sturges, Arnold & Co.	200
S. Covas	150
Theod. Roosevelt	150
C. E. Detmold	100
Geo. Cabot Ward	100
Bunker Brothers	100
Degen, Taft & Lee	100
F. Berthoud & Co.	100
Hugh Maxwell	100
Foster & Thomson	100
John Bloodgood	100
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Dennis Perkins	100
McCombs & Childs	100
John D. Jones	100
Cozzens & Co.	[illegible]
Slowman & Edye	[illegible]
Mrs. J. T. Ladlow	[illegible]
Scholtze frères	[illegible]
H. B. & Co.	[illegible]
Wimerding, Hognes & Co.	[illegible]
Dutton & Townsend	[illegible]
Ed. Cope, Philadelphia	[illegible]
W. Bonnell	[illegible]
Dymond & Lally	[illegible]
Jewell, Harrison & Co.	[illegible]
Saml. S. White, Philadelphia	[illegible]
L. Delmonico	[illegible]
Commercial Advertiser	[illegible]
H. Gaylord, Plymouth, Pennsylvania	[illegible]
Wm. Woodward, Jr.	[illegible]
B. B. Clayton's Sons	[illegible]
F. Cottenet	[illegible]
John H. Pool	[illegible]
Blossom, Hayes & Co.	[illegible]
Rob. P. Getty	[illegible]
A. P. & Co.	[illegible]
S. J.	[illegible]
F. W.	[illegible]
A Lady	[illegible]
Four Fenians	[illegible]
J. B.	[illegible]
H. B.	[illegible]
C. D.	[illegible]
Francis Hathaway	[illegible]
Through Prof. McMullen	[illegible]
Third Presbyterian Church	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

SAML. G. WARD, Treasurer, No. 56 Wall-st.

PILES, IN EVERY FORM, AND CASES which have been considered as incurable, successfully treated by Dr. A. UPHAM, at his medical office, No. 25 East 8th-st., third door from the Bowery, and between Bowery and Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT CURES EFFECTED BY DR. J. H. SCHENCK,

BY THE USE OF HIS CELEBRATED PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

EXTRACTS FROM CERTIFICATES:

Mrs. BARTHOLOMEW, corner 6th-av. and 45th-st., New-York, came to my rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., with a running tumor on her liver. She was very nervous, skin yellow, tongue coated, bowels costive, ugly cough, and wasted away to a shadow; her mind was affected—that is, she was very dull and stupid, and seemed to have lost her reasoning faculties. The tumor had been running over fourteen years. I told her I could cure her, and gave her all of my medicines. I kept her bowels well open. There were two holes in the tumor, and the matter began to run freer than ever, until the whole disease ran out. It took about three months to cure her. One day she came to me, frightened, saying the tumor had stopped running and the holes were healing up, and every doctor had told her to mind and not let it heal up, as it would cause death. I told her that her system was in a different condition now; the disease had left the system and nature had healed the ulcers up. She is now well, and has brought me more patients than any one that I have ever cured.

Mrs. Bartholomew brought to my rooms a friend, Miss Lucinda Scofield, of Stamford, Conn., in the very last stage of Consumption. I examined her lungs. The middle lobe of the right lung was gone, and the bronchial tube of the left badly affected. She had had a number of hemorrhages. I gave no encouragement; but Mrs. Bartholomew said she knew and felt so confident, from her own experience, that I could and really must cure her; and that she had seen other patients in my office as bad, or even worse than her friend's case was. I undertook the case. Miss Scofield remained in New-York, and took the Syrup, Tonic and Pills, and has got well, and not only well, but quite fleshy; and this is a peculiar feature of my medicines—after they become cured they leave the system in such a healthy state that they become rather fleshy. Miss Scofield occasionally comes to New-York, but always calls at my rooms, saying she really feels so much indebted to me for prolonging her life when death seemed staring her in the face, and takes pleasure in stating her case to those patients who may be waiting, and advises all to do as she did and be restored to health, and on several occasions has allowed me (for the satisfaction of patients) to let them hear the noise of the air passing through the lungs, (the middle lobe being entirely gone,) and then to look at her appearance—a fine, healthy, stout young lady—they are all astonished.

Mr. S. T. FRAMBES, No. 411 Vine-st., Philadelphia, had been suffering from Pulmonary Consumption during the Winter of 1861. His physician said he could not be cured. He lingered until Spring, sometimes able to be about, and then again confined to the house. One very pleasant day, feeling a little better, he took a walk to Franklin-square to enjoy the fresh air, and while sitting down for a few minutes he began to cough very violently and broke a blood vessel, and before any assistance could be obtained he nearly bled to death. Some of those who witnessed it think he passed nearly a gallon of blood. He was carried to Mr. Bower's drug-store, 6th and Vine sts., and his physician sent for, who at once gave him up, saying "the man cannot live; but we must get him home." Having been known for so many years in the neighborhood as being successful in such cases, the family sent for me. I found the patient on his back in bed, completely prostrated, and if he could, was afraid to move, fearing he might bleed to death. He had taken astringents to stop the bleeding and to constipate the bowels, for fear that a movement would start the bleeding again.

After taking a thorough view of the case, I prescribed quite the reverse. I first gave him a large dose of my Mandrake Pills to open the bowels freely and to change the circulation. If I had not done this he would certainly have had another hemorrhage, and have bled to death. I then gave him the Pulmonic Syrup and the Seaweed Tonic freely. It took nearly three months before I could cure him of the cough; although by my treatment he did not have another hemorrhage, and is now fully recovered and a fat, healthy man.

Patients can consult me professionally at my Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All advice free of charge; but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer, $5. Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen; MANDRAKE PILLS 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. A full supply can always be obtained at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, New-York, General Wholesale Agents.

STRUMATIC SALT BATHS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S STRUMATIC SALT AND WATER, are sovereign for the cure DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SWOLLEN GLANDS, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, &c., &c.

For sale at all the principal druggists.

PH. EPPELSHEIMERS, Agent,
No. 5 Cedar-st.

THE AMAZON:

A LECTURE BY
PROF. AGASSIZ
ON THE GEOLOGICAL FORMATION
OF THE
VALLEY OF THE AMAZON,
delivered on TUESDAY EVENING at
THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
is published in full in
THE TRIBUNE.

Daily Tribune	$10 a year.
Semi-weekly Tribune	4 a year.
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Each Lecture of this course will be printed *verbatim* in the Daily and Weekly Tribune the morning after delivery.

Single copies 5 cents; if by mail 7 cents.

JEWELRY AND WATCHES

of all descriptions, and

STERLING SILVER WARE.

For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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"This edition is like raising a monument to Tennyson before his death."—*London Saturday Review.*

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Doré has succeeded beyond all expectations."—*New-York Times.*

ELAINE.

TENNYSON—DORÉ.

PRICE TWELVE DOLLARS.

New-York: CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN,
(Walter Low,) No. 596 Broadway.
SCRIBNER & CO., No. 654 Broadway.

THE HOME JOURNAL

FOR FEB. 6.

MORRIS PHILLIPS, GEORGE PERRY AND J. H. ELLIOT,
Editors and Proprietors.

The issue for the current week will be found unusually interesting.

CONTENTS:

"CONFIDENTIAL," the leading article, introduces the new editors.

REMINISCENCES OF N. P. WILLIS, by Morris Phillips, gives the history of the journals with which Mr. Willis was connected, tells how Idlewild was named, &c.

PRIZE GENTLEMEN discusses Jerome's Premiums.

ABOUT EQUIPAGES, an æsthetical and practical treatise on vehicles.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE furnishes all the news and gossip of the beau monde in the principal cities of the Union.

LITERARY NOTES contains news about authors and books.

FOREIGN GOSSIP gives the pith and spirit of the latest French, English and other foreign journals.

SALOME. Chap. IV. An American Romance by Darcy Howard.

CAKES AND ALE AT WOODBINE. A Sketch by Barry Gray.

ART SOUL. Philosophical Essay.

CAREER OF THE SHENANDOAH. A foretaste of the new History of this famous war-steamer.

POEMS by Paul H. Hayne, W. L. Shoemaker and others.

Besides numerous other original and selected articles, furnishing in fact a literary entertainment unapproached by any other journal in America.

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No. 107 Fulton-st.,
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A LIBRARY IN A VOLUME.

Who would not, and who may not, have a copy of the Works of the Immortal Bard of Avon, the gentle SHAKESPEARE? An edition now at length respectable in appearance and made, at a price which places it within the reach of all—the famed "Globe" Edition, London and New-York; one compact, handy volume, the Plays and Poems complete, at the low price of $2 25. "A miracle of cheapness," says the *Athenæum*. Sent by mail, post-paid, anywhere in the United States, upon the receipt of $2 25, the additional charge for postage or express, as shall be directed. Please address, and mark this, C. L. HOSMER, No. 22 William-st., New-York, (basement.)

THIS DAY PUBLISHED:

CALVARY—VIRGINIA.

Tragedies. By LAUGHTON OSBORN.

In one very handsome 12mo. volume, 260 pp. Price $1 50.

E. DOOLADY, No. 448 Broome-st.

"THE GREAT WASHINGTON WHAT IS IT?" and 40 comic pictures in

YANKEE NOTIONS

For March, now on all news-stands, 5 cents a copy.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—In consequence of the regular headquarters having been let for the "Bowery [illegible]," the members are hereby notified that the regular monthly meeting will take place THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 7, at No. 62 [illegible]-st., at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.

CHAS. H. HALL, } Secretaries.
A. J. PLUMB, }

The Battle of Bull Run—Beauregard's Report.

The February number of Gen. Hill's Southern magazine, entitled *The Land we Love*, contains the suppressed portion of Gen. Beauregard's report of the battle of Manassas. It is given as follows:

Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General, Richmond, Virginia:

Before entering upon a narration of the general military operations in the presence of the enemy, on the 21st of July, I propose—I hope not unreasonably—first, to recite certain events which belong to the strategy of the campaign, and consequently form an essential part of the history of the battle.

Having become satisfied that the advance of the enemy with a decided superior force, both as to numbers and war equipage, to attack or turn any position in this quarter was immediately impending, I dispatched on the 13th of July one of my Staff, Col. James Chesnut, of South Carolina, to submit for the consideration of the President a plan of operations substantially as follows:

I proposed that Gen. Johnston should unite, as soon as possible, the bulk of the army of the Shenandoah with that of the Potomac, then under my command, leaving only sufficient force to garrison his strong works at Winchester, and to guard the five defensive passes of the Blue Ridge, and thus hold Patterson in check. At the same time Brig.-Gen. Holmes was to march thither, with all of his command not essential for the defence of the position of Acquia Creek. These junctions having been effected at Manassas, an immediate impetuous attack of our combined armies upon Gen. McDowell was to follow, as soon as he approached my advanced position at and around Fairfax Court-house, with the inevitable result, as I submitted, of his complete defeat, and the destruction or capture of his army. This accomplished, the army of the Shenandoah, under Gen. Johnston, increased with a part of my forces, and rejoined, as he returned, by the detachment left to hold the mountain passes, was to march back rapidly into the Valley, fall upon and crush Patterson, with a superior force, wheresoever he might be found. This, I confidently estimated, could be achieved within fifteen days after Gen. Johnston should march from Winchester for Manassas.

Meanwhile, I was to occupy the enemy's works on this side of the Potomac, if, as I anticipated, he had been so routed as to enable me to enter them with him, or, if not, to retire again for a time within the lines of Bull Run with my main force. Patterson having been virtually destroyed, then Gen. Johnston would reinforce Gen. Garnett sufficient to make him superior to his opponent, (Gen. McClellan,) and able to defeat that officer. This done, Gen. Garnett was to form an immediate junction with Gen. Johnston,) who was forthwith to cross the Potomac into Maryland, with his whole force, arouse the people as he advanced, to the recovery of their political rights, and the defence of their homes and families from an offensive invader, and then march to the investment of Washington, in the rear, while I resumed the offensive in front. This plan of operations, you are aware, was not acceptable at the time, from considerations which appeared so weighty, as to more than counterbalance its proposed advantages. Informed of these views, and of the decision of the War Department, I then made my preparations for the stoutest practicable defence of the line of Bull Run; the enemy having developed his purpose, by the advance on, and occupation of Fairfax Court-house, from which my advance brigade had been withdrawn.

The War Department having been informed by me, by telegraph on the 17th of July, of the movement of Gen. McDowell, Gen. Johnston was immediately ordered to form a junction of his army corps with mine, should the movement, in his judgment, be deemed advisable. Gen. Holmes was also directed to push forward with two regiments, a battery and one company of artillery.

Indiana During the Rebellion—Did Hostile Feet Tread its Soil.

The following resolution was introduced in the Indiana State Senate a few days since:

Whereas, On three several occasions during the existence of the rebellion, the State of Indiana was invaded by the military forces of the so-called Confederate States of America, and during the same time the southern border of the State was continually threatened from the same quarter, rendering it necessary that the militia in that portion of the State should be held in constant readiness, and should be frequently called out to repel threatened invasion; and,

Whereas, At the time of the arrest of Dodd, Milligan, Bowles and Horsey, a deep and well-planned conspiracy existed on the part of the domestic traitors to muster an armed force in Indiana in aid of the rebellion; therefore,

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Indiana—the House concurring—that at the time of the arrest, trial and conviction of Milligan, Bowles and Horsey, a virtual state of war did in point of fact exist in Indiana, the opinion of a majority of the Supreme Court of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding."

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of THOS. NEGUS & SONS is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. THOS. NEGUS retiring from business. The continuing partners are authorized to liquidate all outstanding affairs of the late firm.

(Signed,)
THOS. NEGUS,
WM. I. NEGUS,
SAMUEL G. NEGUS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of W. I. & S. G. NEGUS, and will continue the business of the late firm of THOS. NEGUS & SONS, as importers and jobbers of hardware, cutlery, &c.

WM. I. NEGUS,
SAMUEL G. NEGUS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of BLOCK & MASSETT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

E. M. BLOCK,
T. A. MASSETT.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of BLOCK & PALMER, and will continue the business of the late firm of BLOCK & MASSETT.

E. M. BLOCK,
GEO. H. PALMER.

No. 21 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

THE FIRM OF SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, Bankers and Brokers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. SEYTON retiring from business. Either party will sign in liquidation.

C. S. SEYTON,
J. H. WAINWRIGHT.

The business of the late firm will be continued by the undersigned.

J. HOWARD WAINWRIGHT,
No. 37 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, 1st February, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF PRICE & MUNN is dissolved this day by the withdrawal of Mr. GEO. H. PRICE.

The cotton brokerage business will be continued by the subscriber on his own account at No. 6 Hanover-st.

S. MUNN, JR.

NOTICE.—MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL RETIRES from our firm this day.

NATHANIEL L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

WILLIAM D. MAXWELL THIS DAY retires from our firm by mutual consent.

ENOS RICHARDSON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1867.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Scrip Dividend of Seven per Cent. less Government tax, on the Preferred Stock of this Company, has been declared out of the earnings for the year 1866, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 54 Broadway, on the 1st of March next, to holders as registered at the closing of the books. Transfer-books at the New-York office will be closed from the 1st to the 9th of February.

JOHN B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 28th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until 12th inst.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. for the past six months, free of all taxes, for the year 1866, payable Feb. 11.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Jan. 30, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Six per cent., free from all taxes, payable on and after Feb. 1.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

PERSONAL.

TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.—A GRADUATE of Union College, who has since shown his financial ability by accumulating property for himself, desirous of spending a portion of the year in this City on account of its libraries, would undertake the management of property, and receive as partial or entire compensation the comforts of home; references exchanged. Address AMICUS, Station D.

THE GERMAN WHO HAS BEEN TO see Mr. JEROME at No. 46 Exchange-place, to show specimens of cut glass, is requested to call again at the same place.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, IN THE NEIGHBORhood of 28th-st. and 5th-av., a black and tan TERRIER DOG; answers to the name of [illegible]; had on a black leather collar, with red edge. Any one returning him to No. 10 East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will receive the above reward.

LOST—BANK BOOK OF THE MANHATTAN Savings Institution, No. [illegible].

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., near [illegible]-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, [illegible]-av., bet. [illegible] and 30th [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPANISH-AMERICAN CHURCH.—THE Church of Santiago celebrates Divine Service in Spanish in Trinity Chapel on 25th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Rev. E. C. RILEY, from Santiago, Chili, will (D. V.) preach next Sunday. Seats free.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

- U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881.
- U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
- U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
- U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS.
- U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
- U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
- U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
- Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
- and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

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NO. 48 PINE-ST.,

Dealer in Southern and Western Railroad Securities, State, County and Town Bonds of every description, &c., &c.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH CO.'S STOCK FOR SALE.

Apply to GEORGE C. DUNBAR,
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EXPRESS STOCKS.

MERCHANTS' UNION,
ADAMS',
UNITED STATES,
AMERICAN.

For sale at market rates.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 48 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS,
Available for all the Principal Cities in the World.
MAKE MERCANTILE CREDITS
FOR USE IN
EUROPE, CHINA, &c.
ALSO,
MAKE TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO
CALIFORNIA AND OREGON
BY
TELEGRAPH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

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NO. 24 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

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GEORGE FARNHAM,
Late of G. S. Robbins & Son,
COMMERCIAL PAPER,
Also,
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 54 William-st., corner Pine.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.

A. W. GREENLEAF, JOHN B. NORRIS. BENSON VAN VLIET, M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF "NORRIS PARK MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO."

By order of the Directors, a special meeting of the stockholders of the Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on the 19th inst., to take into consideration the propriety of issuing bonds, secured by mortgage on the property of the Company, in order to pay off the existing floating debt and to further develop the mines.

FEB. 6, 1867. W. O. RUGGLES, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

The coupons on the second mortgage bonds of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1867, and payable in the City of New-York, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Rogers Locomotive and Machine Works, No. 44 Exchange-place.

WESTERN RAILWAY, COUNTY AND CITY

Bonds purchased by WM. C. EGLESTON,
No. 54 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1867.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1866:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	$8,282,021 26
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1866	2,188,325 15
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,470,346 41

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866		$7,632,236 70
Losses paid during the same period	$5,683,895 05	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$1,194,173 23	

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$6,771,885 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,129,350 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	221,260 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	141,866 24
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	3,837,735 41
Cash in Bank	434,207 81
Total amount of Assets	$12,536,304 46

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of Twenty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

By order of the Board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. JONES,
CHARLES DENNIS,
W. H. H. MOORE,
HENRY COIT,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,
LEWIS CURTIS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
R. WARREN WESTON,
ROYAL PHELPS,
CALEB BARSTOW,
A. P. PILLOT,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
GEO. G. HOBSON,
DAVID LANE,
JAMES BRYCE,
LEROY M. WILEY,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WM. STURGIS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,
DENNIS PERKINS,
JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
J. HENRY BURGY,
CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
C. A. HAND,
B. J. HOWLAND,
BENJ. BABCOCK,
FLETCHER WESTRAY,
ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
GORDAN W. BURNHAM,
FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
JAMES LOW,
GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
PAUL SPOFFORD,
SHEPPARD GANDY.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The undersigned Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for the sale to them for the purpose of the sinking fund, of the whole or any part of thirteen (13) of the second mortgage bonds of said Company, such proposals to be in writing, addressed to the Trustees, and left at the office of the Company on or before the 14th day of February instant, stating the number of bonds offered, and the lowest price at which they will be sold.

CHAS. A. RAPALLO,
FREDERICK A. COE, } Trustees.
JAMES C. BELL,

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 19 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders will be held at No. 258½ Walnut-st., (Room No. 1, third floor,) in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 16, and reopened on Friday, March 1.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK HARD RUBBER COLLAR AND CRAVAT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 110 READE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-York Hard Rubber Collar and Cravat Manufacturing Company for the election of Trustees, &c., will be held at their office, No. 110 Reade-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HERBERT G. HULL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the DRIGGS PATENT PIANO COMPANY, for the election of Trustees of the Company for the ensuing year, and such other business as may be presented, will be held at No. 6 Broad-st., Room No. 16, on THURSDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 14th to 17th February.

WM. F. SHIRLEY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, 1867. The transfer-books will be closed from [illegible] until Feb. 21.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, [illegible]

AN INSTALLMENT OF TWENTY-FIVE (25) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company will be due and payable on or before the 1st day of March, 1867. By order of the Board.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Feb. 4, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (20) TWENTY OR MORE 7-30 Coupons, due Feb. 15, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD Company Stock; also Insurance Stock, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. dividends.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD Company Stock paying large dividends.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st.

50 SHARES CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE and Ashtabula Railroad Stock for sale by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 10 Exchange-place, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

New-York, Feb. 6, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	June, 7-30	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coupon, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	July, 7-30	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Regist'd '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	June C. I. N's.	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug. C. I. N's.	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 " new, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. C. I. N's.	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Registered	97	[illegible]	May, C. I. N's. '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug. C. I. N's. '65	111	111¼
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept. C. I. N's. '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
August, 7-30	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct. C. I. N's. '65	[illegible]	[illegible]

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 7 WALL-ST.

Gold, Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at market rates on Commission.

Registered and Coupon Interest collected without charge.

Agents for the sale of First-Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold-bearing Bonds Central Pacific Railroad Company.

M. T. RODMAN,
D. C. FISK, } General Partners.
E. H. FISK,
PLINY FISK, Special Partner.

REFERENCES:

John J. Cisco, late U. S. Assist. Treasurer, N. Y.
John A. Stewart, late U. S. Assist. Treasurer, N. Y.
H. H. Van Dyck, U. S. Assistant Treasurer, N. Y.
Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers, New-York.
Vermilye & Co., Bankers, New-York.
Fisk & Hatch, Bankers, New-York.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE NUMBERS of $129,000 United States 5-Twenty issue Bonds, $100,000 of which were stolen from LEONARD W. JEROME on the 5th inst. The remaining $29,000 are deposited with a gentleman who is out of town, and the numbers cannot be ascertained till to-morrow:

5,122.
[illegible] to [illegible], inclusive.
[illegible] to [illegible], inclusive.
[illegible] to [illegible], inclusive.
[illegible] to [illegible], inclusive.
[illegible] to [illegible], inclusive.
[illegible] to [illegible], inclusive.
[illegible] to [illegible], inclusive.
[illegible] to [illegible], inclusive.
[illegible] to [illegible], inclusive.
[illegible] to [illegible], inclusive.
28,405 to 28,452, inclusive.

1866.

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, INSURANCE BUILDINGS, NO. 49 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1867.

The following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of the 10th section of the Act of its incorporation:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1865		$640,311 71
Premiums received during the year to Dec. 31, 1866:		
On Marine Risks	$2,322,248 07	
On Inland Risks	272,100 14	2,595,349 21
Total		$3,235,660 92
The amount of Earned Premiums during the Year, less return Premiums, was		$3,129,322 30
Losses paid during the Year:		
On Marine Risks	$2,262,018 81	
On Inland Risks	205 749 99	
Expenses and Reinsurance	378,638 34	
Total	$2,846,407 14	

The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1866, were as follows, viz:

Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	$440,650 00
United States Stocks, Loans on Stocks, Accrued Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and Loans, Rents of Real Estate, Salvage, &c.	425,546 43
Cash	91,778 04
Bills Receivable	943,564 68
Premium Accounts not yet collected	84,245 26
Scrip of Sundry Mutual Insurance Companies	3,103 00
Total	$1,988,889 39

The foregoing statement has been made to conform strictly to the requirements of the Company's Charter. The RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1866, have been as follows:

Expenditures for Marine Losses, Return Premiums, Expenses, &c.		$3,506,089 14
Receipts from Earned Premiums, Profits on Gold, &c.		2,575,482 26
Excess of Expenditures over Receipts		$930,606 88
The Company were liable, at the end of the year, for Unpaid Losses, Return Premiums, Commissions, &c., estimated at	$645,611 43	
Less, to be received for advances in value of Real Estate, Stocks, &c., and for sundry Salvage, Reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	412,426 36	233,185 07
Deficiency		$1,163,791 95
Amount of outstanding Scrip called in and canceled		1,161,820 00

In view of the above result, the Board of Trustees have this day ordered, that the outstanding Scrip or Certificates of Profits heretofore issued by the Company, be reduced their entire amount, and the Certificates issued therefor called in and canceled.

Holders of Certificates not heretofore redeemed, are hereby notified of the action of the Board, and are requested to surrender such certificates at the office of the Company for cancellation.

The Board of Trustees also resolved that a subscription of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of notes in advance of premiums be taken up, in addition to the cash capital of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS already subscribed, and not included in the above assets.

No Fire Risks, disconnected from Marine, have been taken by the Company.

The Company, on the 31st December, 1866, held Assets as above, valued at	$1,988,889 39
The total of all ascertained and estimated Liabilities on that day were (exclusive of the amount of Premiums on outstanding risks, $626,703 75)	1,356,157 59
Total	$632,731 80
Cash Capital subscribed, to be added	500,000 00
Making amount of Assets remaining with the Company (exclusive of the proposed subscription of notes in advance of Premiums)	$1,132,731 80

By order of the Board.

ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

MOSES H. GRINNELL,
BOSWELL SPRAGUE,
JOHN CHADWICK,
WILLIAM H. MACY,
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL,
FRED. G. FOSTER,
PETER POIRIER,
LOUIS LORUT,
SAM'L A. SAWYER,
ELIAS PONVERT,
SIMON DE VISSER,
JACOB R. NEVIUS,
ISAAC A. CRANE,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
JOHN S. WRIGHT,
WM. VON SACHS,
WM. TOEL,
EDWARD R. ANTHONY,
THOS. J. SLAUGHTER,
JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr.,
ALEX. M. LAWRENCE,
ISAAC BELL,
GEORGE G. HOBSON,
PERCY R. PYNE,
SAMUEL M. FOX,
JOSEPH V. ONATIVIA,
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
WILLIAM OOTHOUT,
ERNEST CAYLUS,
FRED. CHAUNCEY,
GEO. L. KINGSLAND,
JAMES M. CAMPBELL.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
EDWARD R. ANTHONY, Vice-President.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

GOLD ROCK MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.

The second annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 113 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at 12 noon. The election for nine Trustees will take place between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

Transfer books will be closed on the 16th inst.

E. M. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

FOR SALE—SIXTY 8 PER CENT. FIRST MORTgage bonds of the Market-st. City Railroad in San Francisco, California, which are also guaranteed by the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company. Principal and interest payable in gold coin. Apply to

GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

$75,000 WANTED FOR 60 DAYS, for which quadruple security will be lodged and a bonus of 10 per cent. allowed. Principals only treated with. UNITED STATES REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, No. 58 Cedar-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

FOR SALE—A CABINET OF CHOICE MINErals, embracing a rare collection of gold, silver, copper, lead and other specimens, which cannot be duplicated at any cost, and will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 43 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—INTERNATIONAL FIRE INSUrance Co. Stock.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 43 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1866.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums from $5 to $500, and at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited [illegible] months previous to the 1st day of January [illegible], payable on and after the [illegible] day of January next. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest as if deposited previous to the 1st of January.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 25th day of February, 1867, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 degrees, in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 46 degrees in the Territory of Dacotah, west of longitude 104 degrees in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 46 degrees and east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union or such other Depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dacotah Territory lying east of the Missouri River.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 1 thirty million (30,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 2 twenty million (20,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 3 eight million (8,000,000) pounds, and on Route No. 4 three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) pounds.

Proposals will be made for each Route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100 pounds per hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:

On Route No. 1 $250,000.
On Route No. 2 $200,000.
On Route No. 3 $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:

"Proposals for army transportation on route No. 1, 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. *For route* No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New-Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and
Assistant-Quartermaster, U. S. A.

TO CONTRACTORS AND MINERS.

The Commissioners on the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel, acting for the State of Massachusetts, invite proposals, until the 15th day of March next, for excavating said tunnel at three different sections of the work.

The tunnel, when completed, will be about 4¾ miles in length, extending from the town of Florida through the Hoosac Mountain to the town of North Adams.

The *Eastern End* has been penetrated from the grade of the railroad [illegible] feet, [illegible] feet of which [illegible] an opening of about ten cubic yards to each lineal foot, the same to be enlarged to a section containing about seventeen cubic yards to each foot; the remaining 1,160 feet being heading, now measuring upon an average four cubic yards per running foot, to be enlarged to the full section, making some 25,000 cubic yards to be removed.

A further section of the work will also be let to the successful bidder for the above-named enlargement, if satisfactory terms shall be offered.

The *Western End* is worked from a shaft 318 feet deep. The easterly heading from this shaft, of about six cubic yards to each lineal foot, extends 1,100 feet, and is to be enlarged to a section containing seventeen yards per foot, requiring the removal of 12,000 cubic yards. Bids for that amount, and for an extension in either direction of the heading and enlargement at this point, will be received.

The *Central Shaft*, of an elliptical form, twenty-seven by fifteen feet, now 80 feet in depth, is to be sunk to grade, 1,030 feet from the surface, requiring the removal of about 9,000 cubic yards.

All the work to be done is in Taconic Slate, and will require neither masonry nor supports of any kind.

Buildings, machinery and means of ventilation, all of the most substantial character, have been provided, and will be furnished to contractors.

Ample sureties will be required from parties who may be contracted with, and the Commissioners reserve the right to reject all offers that may be made.

Plans and specifications may be seen on application to ALVAH CROCKER, at the Engineer's office, North Adams, Mass.; and other information may be obtained from JAMES M. SHUTE, Room No. 16, No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston, to whom proposals may be directed.

JAMES M. SHUTE,
ALVAH CROCKER, } Commissioners.
CHARLES HUDSON,

BOSTON, Jan. 30, 1867.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned, until 1 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, Feb. 7, for supplying for the use of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

50,000 pounds PLUG TOBACCO. Three quarters in three-quarter boxes and one quarter in half boxes, of a grade not inferior to the BEST PLUG NOW USED BY UNITED STATES NAVY, each plug to weigh, as nearly as possible, one (1) pound. It will only be purchased "tax paid."

Boxes to be of the best kind, made for the purpose.

Samples of the Tobacco must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.

The tare of each package of Tobacco purchased must be carefully ascertained, and with the gross and net weight marked thereon. It will be verified by stripping a sufficient number of boxes, and the Tobacco inspected and compared with the retained samples at the time of delivery. *Bidders will please state the earliest date at which they could deliver the Tobacco.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid to have considered, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

The property known as the "GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW-MILL," with seventy-five acres of land, near San Antonio, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, (more or less,) together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:

ONE TANNERY,
Containing twelve Stone Lime Vats,
FIFTY-TWO WOODEN VATS,
SEVEN STONE POOLS,
and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.
ONE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber daily.
ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio River, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $616, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw-mill," and addressed to

J. B. KIDDOO,
Brevet M 1.-Gen., Assist. Com'r, Bureau R. F. & A. L.,
Galveston, Texas.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. on FRIDAY, the 8th of February next, for furnishing by contract the following-named musical instruments, viz.:

1 piccolo, 1 third flute, 1 E flat clarionet, 2 French horns, 7 B flat clarionets, 8 B flat cornets, 2 B flat trumpets, 2 E flat tenor horns, 2 B flat tenor trombones, 1 B flat baritone, 2 B flat basses, 2 E flat basses, (1 with large bell,) 1 bass drum, 1 tenor drum, 1 pair cymbals, also 3 dozen clarionet reeds.

The above-named instruments are to be plain, but good and suitable for the purpose for which intended, and in all respects equal in tone and durability to ornamented instruments.

For further information inquire at this office.

The United States reserve the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.

Proposals should state how soon the articles can be furnished, and be addressed

Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Asst. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.—AN OLD ESTABLISHED saddlery hardware house, doing a business of $150,000 per annum in Pittsburgh, Penn., is offered for sale on reasonable terms. "A rare chance." For full particulars, call on F. G. SPENCER, No. 39 Beekman-st., and B. CLINTON, Esq., of Clinton & Hughes, No. 56 Reade-st., where terms and price will be made known.

A PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SPECIAL or active, in an old-established hardware business, with $30,000 capital. Address Box No. 1,886 New-York Post-office.

RESTAURANTS.

NUN QUAM NON PARATUS.
WINDUST'S RESTAURANT,
No. 11 Park-row and No. 2 Ann-st.
GREEN TURTLE SOUP AND STEAKS.
SADDLE OF VENISON TO-DAY.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment, flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed [illegible] Washington-st., near [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

15,000 TO 200,000 TONS

PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

The PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of February, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers, 100,000 to 150,000 tons of fresh-mined "Pittston" Coal of the usual sizes, deliverable at Newburgh.

The sale will be positive, and upon the usual conditions for the sale and shipment of the Company's Coal, to be stated at the time of sale.

Terms: 60 cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

The following Ordnance property will be sold at public auction at the United States Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., on MONDAY, March 4, 1867, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.:

About 200 net tons (cannon) cast iron.
About 700 net tons shot, shell, &c. (about one-half has valuable soft metal attached.)
About 100 tons loaded shell.
About 15 tons scrap wrought iron.
About 5½ tons scrap brass, copper, &c.
137 wooden artillery carriages, ironed.
150 wooden chassis, ironed.
About 50 cavalry saddles, 700 bridles, 3,500 cartridge-boxes and a quantity of other leather work.
1 large hand fire-engine (built by Agnew, Philadelphia).
About 1,200 barrels unserviceable powder.
Also, a large quantity of other property, consisting principally of musket appendages, rags, rope, implements, miscellaneous tools, &c.

Terms—Cash on the day of the sale in United States currency.

Ample time allowed for the removal of the property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.

By authority of Chief of Ordnance.

F. H. PARKER,
Capt. Ordn. and Brevet Major U. S. A.,
Commanding Charleston Arsenal.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 30, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the port of Baltimore, (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore,) on THURSDAY, 12 M., Feb. 28, 1867, the

SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER
COSMOPOLITAN,

of 773 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder 50 inches, and 11 feet stroke.

A rare opportunity is afforded in the sale of this steamer to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.

She is of light draft, the engine and boilers are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.

It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.

Terms cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South Charles-st.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

A. S. KIMBALL, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South Charles-st., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 6, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, in the City of Baltimore, (at Government storehouse, No. 120 South Eutaw-st.,) on WEDNESDAY, 12 M., Feb. 27, 1867, a lot of

ARMY CLOTHING,

consisting of

3,478 NEW-YORK STATE JACKETS,

of irregular pattern, and otherwise unsuited for issue to troops.

By reason of its long retention in store, the material is in some instances more or less damaged.

Sales will take place in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

Three days allowed to remove purchases.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, FEB. 8,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn:

Rosewood, walnut and mahogany marble-top, parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture; mirrors, china, bedding, carpets, seventy hair pew cushions, large bronze chandeliers for gas or kerosene, settees, large heater, nearly new, walnut-top counters, Blodgett's Sweet's oven, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN,

THIS DAY (Thursday, Feb. 7,) at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:

3,027 boxes fresh Sicily oranges.
1,343 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
Cargo brig *Maria Angela*, from Palermo.
Immediately after, within the store:
379 boxes fresh Malaga oranges.
2,363 boxes fresh Malaga lemons.
Ex *Industria*, from Malaga.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON UNION SQUARE, KNOWN AS THE "MOFFAT HOUSE," AND ON 5TH-AV. AND 30TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the undersigned, executors of W. W. DeForest, deceased, the

UNION-SQUARE PROPERTY, ADJOINING THE EVERETT HOUSE.—The premises known as the "Moffat House," situate on the north side of 17th-st., together with two lots on the rear, being 44 feet front on 17th-st. and running through to 18th-st. Also, the two adjoining lots on 18th-st., covered by stables. The house is 44 by 62 feet in depth, with a large extension of 25 feet, and is in every respect constructed in the most substantial manner.

5TH-AV. PROPERTY.—The brown-stone house and lot, situate on the north-west corner of 5th-av. and 30th-st., the residence of the late W. W. DeForest. The lot is 40 feet front by 125 feet in depth. The house is 35 feet front, with an extension three stories high above the kitchen of 28 feet in depth, and a further extension, for a butler's pantry, of 18 feet in depth.

30TH-ST.—The lot and stable on the south side of 30th-st., opposite the rear of the above described 5th-av. property. The stable covers the entire lot, which is 25 feet in width by half the block in depth.

DANIEL LORD,
HENRY G. DEFOREST,
JAMES G. DEFOREST,
FREDERICK L. DEFOREST,
Executors of W. W. DeForest, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH, NORTH MOORE AND WEST 34TH STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF SAMUEL BURRELL, DECEASED:

GREENWICH-ST.—The three-story brick store, dwelling and lot on the easterly side of Greenwich-st., between North Moore and Beach sts., No. 381. Lot 25x100 feet, with a three-story brick house on the rear.

NORTH MOORE-ST.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot on the northerly side of North Moore-st., near Washington-st., No. 35.

WEST 34TH-ST.—The first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, on the southerly side, near 7th-av., No. 244. The house is 20 feet deep, including extension, built in the best manner, marble-tiled hall, frescoed in the most beautiful style and contains the modern improvements. Lot 22.6x98.9.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HUDSON-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

HUDSON-ST.—The lease of lot, with the buildings thereon, situate on the westerly side of Hudson-st., between North Moore and Beach sts., and known as No. 129. The lease is from the Protestant Episcopal Education Society, has 11 years to run from May 1, 1867, at an annual ground rent of $300. Lot 25x100 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 32 VALUABLE LOTS ON 4TH-AV., 32D AND 33D STS. BY ORDER OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

4TH-AV.—8 lots on west side, between 32d and 33d sts.; each 24.8x80 feet.

32D-ST.—7 lots on north side, 80 feet west of 4th-av.; each 25x98.9.

33D-ST.—7 lots on south side, 80 feet west of 4th-av.; each 25x98.9.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BROWN-STONE HOUSE on 22d-st., near 5th-av. HAGGERTY & PHELPS will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 15, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, the elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 23 West 22d-st., containing all modern improvements. Size of lot 24 ft. 11 1-6th in.x98 ft. 9 in.; size of house 24 ft. 11 1-6 in. x60 ft. Sale positive. Full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st., or of W. S. JENNINGS, No. 111 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBlic auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 M., at the Inspection of Provisions and Clothing, Navy-yard, New-York,

30,000 POUNDS PRESERVED MEATS.

By order of the Chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

J. D. GIBSON, Paymaster.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF A COLLECTION OF ANCIENT OIL-PAINTINGS, to pay storage and charges, BY MINER & SOMERVILLE, THURSDAY, Feb. 7, at 11 o'clock, at Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage.

A. MORTON.

NOTICE.—PROFESSOR BENJAMIN SILLIMAN intending to leave for California by the steamer of Feb. 11, will take charge of any commissions intrusted to him for the examination of mining properties on the Pacific coast.

Address B. SILLIMAN, New-Haven, Conn., or Box No. 4,141 New-York City Post-office.

After Feb. 10 communications directed to Box No. 4,141 New-York Post-office, will receive prompt attention.

THREE (3) SHARES IN THE CONSUMERS BENEFIT COAL COMPANY for sale, price $20, $50 paid up. Address W. H., Box No. 108 Times Office N. B.—Coal due on the above can be had at cost of working.

FOR SALE—THE FILES OF THE NEW-YORK *Spectator* for 35 years, from 1800 to 1835, inclusive; complete with few exceptions, and in order; price $125. Address B. F. C., Jr., Station D, New-York.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED without publicity or fee till divorce granted. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, &c., No. 78 Nassau-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO EXPERIenced and well-recommended girls, one as [illegible] cook and first-class washer and ironer, the other as first-class [illegible]; thoroughly efficient and have excellent references from the best families. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, near Joralemon-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A FIRST-CLASS colored cook; also her assistant as kitchen woman [illegible]; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references for sobriety, honesty and [illegible]. Can be seen for three days at No. 142 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY AN English Protestant woman, fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant or management of a nursery; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 211 6th-av., near 15th-st., on the top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl to take care of children and do plain sewing; would be willing to wash for a baby, or do chamberwork or waiting; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 209 West 26th-st.; no objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY ONE who understands her business thoroughly, and is a first-class baker of bread and pastry; has good reference and has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 99 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A GIRL A SITUATION AS seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children, and also would take care of a baby from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress with light chamberwork; no objections to grown children; can cut and fit; eight years' City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 148 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT widow, middle-aged, a situation as housekeeper for a gentleman; she understands thoroughly the management of a house. Call at No. 220 East 31st-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, to go a short distance in the country; good country reference for three days. Call at No. 226 West 18th-st., from 9 to 1 o'clock, top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS IN a respectable private family, hotel or boarding-house; the advertiser is an excellent sewer; will go out by the day to work until permanently suited; reference. Call at No. 19 11th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook; she understands all kinds of cooking and baking; she is willing to assist with the washing; she has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 207 West 26th-st., three doors from 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person to do chamberwork or chamberwork and waiting; best of City reference given; lady can be seen if required. Apply at No. 102 West 26th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist with the washing; is an excellent baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 261 Mulberry-st., in the store, next the corner of Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER in a hotel by a lady, or would take charge of the linen-room of a first-class hotel; the best of reference given as to character, qualifications, &c. Address, for one week, D. R. L., Station D, Bible House.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl, 18 years old, in a private family, to do chamberwork, waiting, or take care of children; would be willing to make herself generally useful; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 209 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A RESPECTAble family to cook and wash, by a respectable person; prefers a steady place to the highest wages. Call to-day at No. 227 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Reference.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN JUST DISengaged a situation as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at or address M., No. 81 Henry-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress by a young Protestant girl in a private family; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 627 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, to go a short distance in the country; good country reference if required. Call at 226 West 18th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced nurse; competent to take charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up by bottle; reference given. Call at No. 193 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; is well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 231 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family soups, meats, game and pastry; would assist in washing, if required; City reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's or Grover & Baker's machines; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 East 25th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-rate cook; has the best City reference; no objections to going in the country. Apply at No. 124 West 34th-st. Can be seen until suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a private family, as competent nurse and plain seamstress; best references from last place. Apply at No. 387 2d-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well-recommended German girls for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL (PROTESTANT) a situation as chambermaid. Can be seen until engaged at her present employer's, No. 13 East 33d-st. Can be well recommended.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as cook or chambermaid and laundress in a private family; good references from her last place. Call at or address No. 530 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth. Apply or address, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 8 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, families' or gentlemen's washing; good references. Call for two days at No. 48 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT dressmaker to go out by the day or week; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Call at or address No. 23 Charles-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WIDOW OF REFINEment desires a position as housekeeper; would not object to leaving the City. Address MINETTE, Station C, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A boarding-house or restaurant; can furnish good reference. Call at No. 123 King-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT COMPETENT GIRL A situation in the City or country, to cook, wash and iron. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as first-class waitress. Call at No. 329 East 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do washing and ironing; would have no objections to go to do a day's work. Apply at No. 345 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl to cook, wash and iron in a small family. Call on her last employer, No. 149 West 45th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as cook; no objections to the country. Call at No. 2 1 16th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL A SITUAtion as chambermaid; will assist with the washing and ironing. Call for one week at No. 126½ West 19th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY is desirous of the above position, or would care an invalid, or travel with a lady as companion; has no objections to making herself useful in a first-class family. Address Mr. WATSON, Station E.

FAMILIES WANTING CAPABLE SERVANTS and good German girls immediately, for City or country, can be suited with obliging female help promptly, at the large PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT INSTITUTE, No. 105 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Lady in attendance.

AT BOOKHAM'S, 329 4TH-AV., CORNER 25th-st., wanted, situations for the City or country, Scotch, Protestant and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, young girls, houseworkers, &c.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man, as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best references from last employer. Address T. B., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD WAITER, public or private, by a man of many years' experience, with the highest testimonials. Can be seen at No. 122 West 15th-st., for the day, or address a note to HEAD WAITER.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS gardener by a German with a very small family, for many years in this country; understands his business in all its branches perfectly. Address ADOLPH BOHLER, No. 65 Division-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man, in a private family, to take care of horses and make himself generally useful; has the best of City references. Apply to Mrs. BENNETT, No. 267 Mott-st., for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a German single man, who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables; is a good grape grower; understands the management of horses and cattle. Address P. U., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; is a careful driver; good reference can be seen from his last employer; no objection to the country. Address, for three days, C. A., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of references given. Address or call on M. C., No. 789 Broadway, Mr. Brewster's carriage warerooms.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has three years' reference; country preferred. Address O. S., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable single man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Call or address J., at Mr. McGarr's blacksmith-shop, No. 32 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR porter, by an experienced man; thoroughly understands his business, and can come well recommended. Call or address T., No. 52 Water-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a German; has had experience in this country; is a single man and has good references. Address GARDENER, No. 309 Bowery, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; can give good reference from his last employer. Address [illegible], Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN WANTS A situation as coachman and groom; has good reference from his last place. Call or address M. A., No. 40 East [illegible]-st., New-York, private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener; understands all work about a gentleman's place; fruit trees, pruning and grafting; has City reference. Address H. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman; understands his business in all its branches and can be highly recommended for honesty and sobriety and good conduct. Call at or address No. 33 East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A GARDENER, whose long-tested practice in first-class places comprises the laying out of grounds, planting, nursery, vineyard, and gardening operations generally; is quite conversant with agriculture, botany, horticulture, and general management of the orchard-house, vinery, green-house, stove, orchid, fern, and other plant-structures, according to modernized system. Further particulars on application to Messrs. T. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st., N. Y., for F. H. S.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER; understands his business in the above capacity; also the laying out of grounds round a gentleman's place; also understands fruit and vegetables; has no objection to the care of horses; the advertiser is a married man of little incumbrance. Address D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN about a gentleman's place, by a very industrious young man; understands fully the care of horses, driving, milking cows, &c.; is a young man of steady habits and will be found a trustworthy and obliging servant; refers to his last employer. Apply at No. 19 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, either in City or country, by a very respectable young man; is a thorough groom, and experienced in driving in Brooklyn, New-York or the country; is of very obliging disposition, and will be found a very efficient coachman; has good reference from his last employer. Address M. R., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY an American man who fully understands his business in all its branches; is married, but has no incumbrances; satisfactory references given. Call or address D. R., No. 132 East 23d-st., for three days, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom, who understands the business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; well experienced in the City; willing and obliging; the best of City references given. Address M. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a respectable married man; has only one child, and can be well recommended by his last employer; none need apply but those that have glass and require the services of a competent man. Can be seen for three days at Bridgeman's seed-store, 876 Broadway, P. C. H.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is a good careful driver; has served his last employer 12 years. Good reference can be given. Address or call at W. Briggs' Tattersall's stables, corner 40th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 35 West 17th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman, for the country; has best of reference from last employer. Call on or address M. C., No. 557 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COACHman, a situation; thoroughly understands his business; of sober habits, and well recommended by his last employer. Address T. K., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS JANITOR OR WAITER, OR TO take charge of some place of trust by a respectable man and his wife without encumbrance, with good City reference. Address C. R. S., Station D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter; best City reference. Address E. B., Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable single man, in City or country; best of recommendations. Call at or address 66 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN, A SITUation as coachman and groom; best of City reference. Address M. M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN OF EDUCATION, FAmiliar with the English, French and Italian languages, wishes to make an engagement with some person or family to travel in Europe; best references given. Address C. EUGENE, No. 18 Charlton-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

CHEMIST.—THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO secure the services of a young man in a light manufacturing business, situated in Brooklyn, N. Y.; one who can write a good business hand, answer correspondence, and who is skillful and careful in laboratory operations. The position is one of trust, and unexceptionable references will be required. Address O. Y., Box No. [illegible] Post-office, New-York, with references, stating previous occupation and salary expected, &c.

WANTED—A TRUCK FARMER, TO WORK A farm on shares near Norfolk, Va.; horses and implements on the place; a few hundred dollars required to carry it on. Apply at No. 124 9th-av., corner 19th-st., New-York.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY IN A WHOLESALE house; about 16 years of age and of good moral character; must have a good education, write a good hand, and live with his parents. Address in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 2,548 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE BOOT AND shoe house, a young man to act as entry clerk; must be a good penman and quick and correct at figures; salary $8 per week. Address, giving references, Post-office Box No. 2,055 New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOK-KEEPER to take charge of an individual ledger in a large City bank; none but those thoroughly competent need apply. Address, stating experience and giving reference, Box No. 53 Post-office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND STEADY man for the cloth department of a dry goods firm on Broadway. Address, with name and references, Box No. 2,095 Post-office.

WANTED—A MAN, MIDDLE-AGED PREferred. One who understands the receipt, delivery and weighing of goods. None but those with first class references need apply. Box No. 801 Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO WORK A MILK farm on shares. Address FARMER, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS job pressman. Constant employment and liberal pay to the right sort of man. No other need apply.

ISAAC J. OLIVER & SON, No. 32 Beekman-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1867.

ON THE PETITION OF ALFRED J. WATTS, of Brooklyn, New-York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 26th day of April, 1853, for an improvement in processes for preparing gold, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 26th day of April, 1867—

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 8th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

UNITED STATES EXCISE LAW.—PUBlic notice is hereby given, that the following articles, to wit: 1 Marvin's safe, 3 office desks, 2 office chairs, 4 common arm-chairs, 1 copying press, 1 office looking-glass, 1 clock, 4 office baskets, 11 pictures, 1 large City map, 10 law books, 2 new ledgers, a small lot of printing paper, 10 sheets paper board, 1 pair United States postage scales, 1 letter rack, 1 tin telegraph box, 4 spittoons, 3 Internal Revenue inkstands, 1 stove and pipe, with stand and 2 sheets zinc; 3 boxes, marked "C. B., 1, 2, 3;" 2 Manuals, 1863 and 1864; 1 coal scuttle, 1 envelope machine, and sundry other articles have been distrained upon for the non-payment of taxes, and that the same will be sold at public auction on the premises of Chas. W. Baker, No. 29 Beekman-st., New-York City, on the 11th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. of that day.

SHERIDAN SHOOK,
Collector Thirty-second District New-York.

Dated, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 11th day of February, 1867, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 4th day of March, 1867:

Three panels, of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts I., II. and III.

Two panels, of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts I. and II.

Two panels, of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts I. and II.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—IN THE MATTER OF the estate of CLOTILDA SMITH, deceased.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court in the matter of the estate of CLOTILDA SMITH, deceased, dated the 21st day of January, 1867, I will sell at public auction by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, on the 13th day of February, 1867, a lease of the premises No. 13 East Houston-st., consisting of a three-story, basement and attic brick house, situated on the southerly side of Houston-st., between Broadway and Crosby streets, now occupied as an ale and chop-house, and known as the "Office," said lot being about twenty-five feet front and rear by about eighty feet in depth.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1867.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, JR., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office, No. 19 William-st., Room No. 12, New-York City, on or before the 15th day of June, A. D., 1867.

Dated this 5th day of December, A. D., 1866.

WM. B. BLACKWELL, Executor.

dec6-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law to all persons having claims against BURTON B. CLARK late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fourteenth day of February next.

LUCIUS BRADLEY, Executor.

Dated, AUG. 7, 1866. A8-law6m

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES. VALENTINES.

The largest assortment of Valentines in the City, wholesale and retail. CHARLES A. MILLER, No. 18 Nassau-st.

A LARGE INDUCEMENT TO THE TRADE.—Valentines in $5, $10, $15, $25 and $50 lots, at half-price. Also, an immense stock varying in price from 1c. to $100 each; discount 25 per cent. Mail orders promptly attended to at the factory of the NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY, Nos. 134 and 13[illegible] William-st.

WANTED—FOUR SECOND-HAND COUNTERS, in good order, suitable for a cloth house. Address COUNTERS, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD.......SATURDAY, Feb. 9
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN.......SATURDAY, Feb. 23
From Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 6.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 13.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 20.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.................. $130
Second Cabin Passage.................. 80
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.................. $112
Second Cabin Passage.................. 65

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
HECLA.......................Feb. 6
PALMYRA.......................Feb. 13
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.......................$80 Gold.
Steerage.......................$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Mar. 2.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Mar. 16.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 30.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Apr. 13.

The British iron steamship CELLA, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, March 2.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Baggage checked and tickets sold through to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE..........LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Mar. 23
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; including wine.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company will run their first-class steamships ARAGO and FULTON in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and MERRIMAC, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, the following days, calling at Falmouth:
ARAGO.........H. A. Gadsden..Saturday, Feb. 16, 1867
MISSISSIPPI...G. Sumner......Saturday, March 2, 1867
FULTON........S. Samuels.....Saturday, March 16, 1867
MERRIMAC......E. Van Sice....Saturday, March 30, 1867
ARAGO.........H. A. Gadsden..Saturday, April 13, 1867
MISSISSIPPI...G. Sumner......Saturday, April 27, 1867
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS.......................$120
SECOND-CLASS.......................70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.
The companies will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
C. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. M. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
VIRGINIA, Capt. PROWSE..........SATURDAY, Feb. 16
HELVETIA, Capt. THOMPSON........SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. LEWIS.......SATURDAY, Mar. 2
LOUISIANA, Capt. HARRINGTON.....SATURDAY, Mar. 9
ENGLAND, Capt. GRACE............SATURDAY, Mar. 16
ERIN, Capt. CUTTING.............SATURDAY, Mar. 23
THE QUEEN, Capt. GROGAN.........SATURDAY, Mar. 30
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 25 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF PARIS, OF the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River at 9 A. M. on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Passengers must be on board by 8 o'clock A. M., as the steamer will proceed directly to sea. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY......Feb. 9
KANGAROO...............WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 13
CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY......Feb. 16
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 20
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY......Feb. 23
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. E. SLOCUM, March 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
The favorite steamships
COLUMBIA..........BARTON....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
MORRO CASTLE.....ADAMS.....SATURDAY, Feb. 16
EAGLE.............GREENE....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.

The first-class steamship
GULF STREAM,
carrying the United States mails, is now receiving freight at Pier 29 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY..........Feb. 25 | MONDAY..........March 25
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau.......................$45
Passage money to Havana.......................80
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14 E. R., on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, connecting at Charleston with steamer DICTATOR, for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all of the principal points on the South Carolina Railroad and connecting railroads at reduced rates. For passage, &c., apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 7.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Feb. 14.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure Passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 229 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
FEB. 1.—[illegible], Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with [illegible], Capt. [illegible].
FEB. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
FEB. 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.
Fifty pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on MONDAY, Feb. 11, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received as usual. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA,

VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through tickets at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $300 to $350 for first class, and $210 to $240 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Feb. 9.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Feb. 16.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. RYDER,
will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock promptly.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to H. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. G. W. COUCH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. MEADE will follow Feb. 16.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S line ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9.
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Feb. 16.
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 25 North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9:20 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 6 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:32 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:32 run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES AND TOOLS FOR SALE.—One Horizontal Engine, 125 horse-power, second-hand.
One Horizontal Engine, 25 horse-power, new.
One Horizontal Engine, 10 horse-power, new.
Six Portable Engines, 12 horse-power, new.
Portables are very substantial, with large Locomotive Boiler, solid Bed-plates, Heaters, Governor, and altogether the best ever built in the country.
3 Drilling-machines, 1 "Industrial Works" Slotting-machine, 1 "Lowell Machine Co.'s" Sharper, large size; 1 "Lowell Machine Co.'s" Sharper, small size. All of the above tools are nearly new and in good order, and will be sold low for cash.
Also, 12 sets of Oil Tools, made from faggoted scrap iron, and fitted up in the best manner. Apply at SOUTH BROOKLYN STEAM ENGINE WORKS, near Hamilton-av., South Brooklyn, N. Y.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT THE LAUREL OIL WORKS, Newtown Creek, four 60-bbl. stills, with worms and connections complete; one each No. 1 and No. 4 steam pumps; twenty H. P. tubular boiler wood and iron tanks, piping, &c. Apply to R. WALLACE, on the premises, near Calvary Cemetery.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

SEWING MACHINES.

BARTLETT'S SEWING MACHINES,
A NEW STYLE FOR USE BY HAND OR FOOT, at $25.
THE CHEAPEST GOOD SEWING MACHINES.
Be sure you see the genuine.
All genuine Bartlett machines have the trade mark, "Bartlett Sewing Machine Co., New-York," in gilt letters upon the [illegible] on the arm.
Lookout for [illegible] machines and [illegible]. Persons giving information of such will be [illegible].
Every Bartlett machine is warranted for [illegible] years.
There is immediate opening for a few first-class agents. J. W. BARTLETT, [illegible] office, No. 569 Broadway, N. Y. Clergymen and others sending an order for three machines will be given an extra machine free of charge.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ELLERSLIE, THE RESIDENCE of the subscriber, beautifully located on the north shore of Long Island, half a mile east of Whitestone Landing, twelve miles from New-York.

Water front on the East River about 800 feet; lawn, garden and orchard 12 acres; pasture and woodland 13 acres; in all about 25 acres; great variety of fruit and fine natural and ornamental trees; private lane a mile long.

Mansion 60 feet square, with every convenience; piazzas on front and rear; large carriage-house and barn; farmer's and gardener's cottages, and all requisite outbuildings; ice-house supplied from a pond on the premises; the whole in fine order.

Its proximity to the City, combined with retirement, its healthfulness, advantages for bathing, fishing and boating, with a marine view of unsurpassed beauty and extent, make it as desirable a residence as any within 20 miles of New-York.

Terms liberal. The furniture may be taken at a valuation. Apply to JOHN CRYDER, No. 59 Pine-st., or to STEPHEN C. WILLIAMS, same building.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—The valuable hotel property, known as the Stevens House, corner of Broadway and Morris-st., 25 feet on Broadway and more than 150 feet deep; on the southerly side extending through to an alley used in common. For particulars inquire of WILLIAM A. COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences in Westchester County, situated in the village of Yonkers, with magnificent views of the Hudson, and the surrounding country. The house is built of brick, large parlor, reception-room, library and dining-room on the first floor; kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, &c., in the basement, and nine rooms on the second floor, with gas, water, furnace, bath-room, and all the modern improvements. The ground consists of about two acres, in garden and lawn, with every variety of fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery. There are on the place a large stable and carriage-house, with coachman's residence over; a gardener's house, built of brick; a large green-house filled with choicest flowers and plants; hot and cold graperies, hennery, ice-house, filled, &c. All in the most perfect order and condition. The house is most handsomely furnished, and the furniture will be sold with the place. There will also be sold separately, or with the above, one of the most magnificent building sites in the vicinity of New-York, containing about two acres, in part laid out with shrubs and trees, and a desirable cottage on the same. For terms apply to D. HAWLEY, No. 42 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Bay Ridge, beautifully located within a short distance of the City, commanding a fine prospect of the bay and surrounding country, consisting of seven acres of land with a commodious house, carriage and ice-house, &c. The grounds, which were laid out by Downing, contain every variety of tree and shrub, and the orchard and garden produce fruit and vegetables in great abundance. Apply to Mrs. CATHARINE P. HOLDEN, No. 15 West 12th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY seat at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, 15 miles from New-York, containing about 47 acres under high cultivation; the main house is large, well planned and thoroughly furnished; outbuildings unusually complete and extensive; graperies, hot-houses, &c., all in perfect order. The place is well stocked with choice varieties of fruit trees, and shaded by forest trees of large growth. For permits and particulars apply to GEO. A. ROBBINS or FRANCIS BACON, Executors, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 16 acres of land, for sale, situated on the direct road from Kingsbridge to Yonkers, and equally distant from Yonkers and Riverdale depots, on the Hudson River; the house is roomy, in perfect order, and the location, being on high ground, is perfectly healthy; the garden is well located and liberally supplied with fruit trees, bushes and vines, and is connected with a good orchard. For further particulars apply to WALTER UNDERHILL, Agent, Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF A HANDSOME brown-stone house in West 20th-st., together with the furniture. The lease has two years to run from May next; possession March 1. Also, for sale, (unfinished,) a handsome three-story brick, high basement and under cellar, all modern improvements, in West 22d-st. Also, three-story brick in 49th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; will be sold low before renting, if immediate application is made. Also, houses and stores in various parts of New-York and Brooklyn. Apply to
HENRY GOSLING, No. 363 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 57TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND Lexington avs., a three-story and basement brick house; in perfect order; all modern improvements; also a three-story and basement brick house on East 48th-st., near 3d-av.; price $7,000; also four four-story and basement brick, brown-stone trimmings, all modern improvements, in perfect order, on 112th-st., Harlem, 2d and 3d avs.; a good investment. Apply to J. A. KENYON, or A. D. STEPHENS, No. 33 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT CORNER house, in a first-rate neighborhood in Brooklyn; is three stories and basement, 24 feet wide; lot 24x125; has brick stable on rear of lot; all in first-rate order, and can be occupied immediately; will be sold with or without the stable, as parties may desire. To see house, apply at No. 15 Second-place, Brooklyn. For terms, apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT Peekskill on the Hudson, commanding a fine view of the river and highlands, within ten minutes' walk of the depot; house furnished with all the modern improvements; suitable outbuildings, with 36 acres of land; terms easy. For particulars, apply to M. C. HUSSEY, on the premises, or DERRICKSON & BARTLETT, No. 30 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FARM BELONGING TO L. Spencer, of 88 acres, most beautifully situated in the town of Madison, one mile from that station, and lying between the farms of the late Mr. Runyon and P. S. Lathrop, Esq., fronting on turnpike road leading to Morristown, 1½ hours' ride from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to WM. BRENN, on the premises, or to E. P. DAVIS, No. 58 Walker-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF LAND SITUATED in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, containing three hundred and fifty (350) acres, and distant from the Village of Yonkers north three miles, from the Hastings Station of the Hudson River Railroad east two miles, and from the Tuckahoe Station of the Harlem Railroad west two miles. Apply to WILLIAM N. DYCKMAN, No. 32 Boerman-place, west 33d-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FARM AND SUBURBAN residence for sale low, 15 miles by rail from Brooklyn ferries, and close to station; 100 acres for $20,000; terms easy; buildings worth $10,000; very pleasant, very healthful, very accessible and very cheap; will easily yield an income of $12,000 per annum. C. G. PRATT, No. 26 Pine-st., Room No. 28.

A GOOD RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—2½ miles from Tarrytown, on the Sleepy Hollow road to Pleasantville, 54 acres, productive land, well wooded, watered and healthy. The view of the Hudson and surrounding country is very fine from a portion of the land, and which is desirable for building. Call or address A. RENDALL, No. 55 Cedar-st.

A FRUIT FARM AT A BARGAIN, NEAR Millstone; 97½ acres; 3,100 peach-trees in full bearing; 130 apple-trees, 50 pear-trees, &c.; good house, 32x42, 12 rooms, barn, 40x30, carriage-house, &c.; only $8,000. Also, one of 145 acres, fine buildings and 6,000 fruit-trees, $16,000. Also, small places cheap. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, IN a pleasant and healthy location, 14 miles from New-York, a commodious and comfortable cottage, with 14 rooms, with ten acres of land, diversified with lawn, meadow, grove and stream, fruit, flowers and shrubbery; a delightful place for children. Price, with stock, $13,000. Apply at No. 77 Maiden-lane.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Consisting of a fine house and handsome stable; every modern improvement; with or without the furniture; possession when desired; terms easy. Apply on the premises, No. 119 South 9th-st., corner of 5th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—THE NEW HOUSE, NO. 139 WEST 42d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, 25 feet front, four stories and basement, hard wood parlors; also No. 33 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 16 feet 8 inches, four-story high-stoop, all brown-stone front. J. B. TALLMAN, Nos. 65, 67 and 69 West 53-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, A COUNTRY residence; large house in perfect order, 22 rooms, carriage house and stable; about one acre in garden and lawn; near cars and steamboats. Will be sold at a bargain. Terms easy. Apply to J. A. KENZEN, No. 88 Nassau-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE FARM ON LONG Island, convenient to the City; 10½ acres of exceedingly rich and highly cultivated land; 2,400 choice dwarf fruit trees, mostly pears; brick house and frame barn, nearly new, in perfect order. Price, $16,000. Address FARM, Box No. 3,179 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A NEAT LITTLE COTTAGE, FURnished throughout, in complete order, containing seven rooms and bath-room, located on Staten Island, near Snug Harbor. For further particulars, apply to JORDENS & MARTENS, No. 738 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL FARM, 141 ACRES, NEAR Schenectady; buildings all large, roomy and first-class; fruit in abundance; well watered; every way desirable; a bargain. JACQUES, No. 208 Broadway, or J. S. DAVIS, Schenectady.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 130 ACRES, 21 miles from New-York, in New-Jersey; good buildings; well fruited; very productive. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 132 Water-st., corner of Pine, New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE English basement house, No. 57 West 12th-st., price $16,000. Apply to FRANCIS VINTON, Trustee, or WM. BETTS, JR., No. 53 Wall-st., or HOMER MORGAN.

FOR SALE—ON NEWTOWN CREEK, L. I., THE waterside premises lately occupied by the Laurel Oil Works, containing about 16 lots. For particulars apply to R. WALLACE, on the premises, or HEYE, PALMER & REIS, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—25 ACRES OF LAND, PLEASANTly situated, within about one mile of Morristown, N. J. On the above is a grove of wood of several acres; it is a desirable building site. Apply to MATTHEW MITCHELL, No. 98 Broadway.

A FINE COTTAGE AND THREE ACRES of garden for sale or exchange, six miles from Norwalk, Conn., 40 miles from the City. E. J. GRANGER, No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 17.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 198 West 14th-st., 26x73 feet. Lot 125 feet deep. For permits apply to HINMAN & CO., No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 44 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house 20x50; lot 98.9. Can be seen by permit only from HINMAN & CO., No. 15 Wall-st.

$8,500.—MODERN THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, in Morris-place, West 42d-st., near 10th-av.; house 20x45; lot half the block. Apply at No. 217 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop houses and lots Nos. 51 and 53 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE, THE dwelling No. 69 Sidney-place; gas, bath, hot and cold water; $12,000, furnished; unfurnished, $11,000; immediate possession. Call from 4 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY brick house and lot No. 77 Lexington-av. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 58 Henry-st. For particulars apply to C. & E. POILLON, No. [illegible] South-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE FINE country residence in Queens County, situated at Jamaica. Apply at No. [illegible] South-st., New-York.

TWO HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—On Whitestone-av., Flushing, L. I. Apply to Dr. [illegible] HOUGHTON, on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FIVE LOTS ON NORTHwest corner of 4th-av. and 61st-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st., or No. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

MURRAY HILL MANSION—ELEGANT [illegible] house and lot for sale, (nearly new,) on [illegible], between 5th and Madison avs.; built by the present owner for his own occupancy, and now only sold on account of change of residence. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CHERRY HILL.

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from New-York, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, new cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues. [illegible]
HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,
and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 38 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.:
[illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Four-story brown stone, [illegible].
[illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Four-story brown stone, [illegible].
[illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Four-story brown stone, [illegible].
[illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Four-story brown stone, [illegible], furnished.
[illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Four-story brown stone, [illegible], furnished.
[illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Four-story brown stone, [illegible].
[illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Four-story brown stone, [illegible].
[illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Four-story brown stone, [illegible].
17th-st., corner of Irving-place—Four-story brick, 27x78, lot 27x103, with furniture; good location for clubs, &c.
Also other houses. Printed list at office.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, extra width, No. 29 Washington-square, with furniture.
ALSO,
The double house, No. 145 Macdougal-st., corner 4th, 31 feet wide.
ALSO,
The warehouse Nos 40 and 42 New-st., about 50 feet square.
For terms and price apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT at Montrose Point, Westchester County, about 36 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad; the dwelling is commodious, four or five years old, on high ground, and built of brick in Gothic style of architecture; large and numerous outbuildings; quantity of ground about 70 acres, mostly in cultivation; the estate has a large river front, with excellent yachting and boating privileges, and located between the railroad and river, about 1¼ mile from the station.
Possession can be had at an early day. This is a most desirable place. Price $40,000. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT, EXTRA WIDE and deep and superior built house on 23d-st., a few doors west of 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. M. STYLES, HOUSES; NO. 52 West 32d-st.; also, No. 127 East 50th-st., partly furnished; several other houses. Apply at No. 344 East 62d-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF LOT NO. 320 Washington-st. Apply to T. TALBOT & CO., No. 117 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—SIX LOTS SOUTH SIDE 57TH-ST., near 7th-av. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on Lexington-av. and 40th-st. J. M. COBURN.

TO LET.

NEW METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, NOS. 1 AND 3 3D-AV., CORNER OF 7TH-ST.—The second, third and fourth stories of this building will be rented, and possession given on the 1st of May next. The building is fire-proof, the materials being stone, white marble and iron, and equaled by very few in the City. The Savings Bank will occupy the first story, and a Safe Deposit Company the basement. The security, heating, light and ventilating are of the best kind, and the protection from damage by fire is complete. It is believed that for the safe keeping of valuable paintings, and in the adaptation of the upper story for the higher order of artists, its advantages will be acknowledged. The location of this building is high, healthy and commanding, and in one of the most promising portions of our City. For further information and terms, apply to P. W. ENGS, No. 131 Front-st.; ALLAN HAY, No. 30 Broad-st.; at the Bank opposite the premises, to ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ONE OF THE MOST elegant and desirable extra wide houses in the City, located on Murray Hill, with stable and grapery, running through to the next street, near to 5th-av., to a small private family only, for one or more years; rent $[illegible],000 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO NEAT THREE-STORY high-stoop brick houses, Nos. 4 and 6 East 11th-st., near 5th-av. They are in complete order and just suited for genteel families. Stuyvesant lease 21 years, with renewal. Apply to E. H. SOLOMAN & SONS, No. 300 Broadway, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house, in one of the best localities in the City of Hartford, for one year, in exchange for a well-furnished house in New-York, paying the proportionate difference in rent. Address Box No. 23 Hartford, Conn.

TO LET—ON WASHINGTON-SQUARE, A GENteel three-story and attic house; it is furnished all through, and will be rented from 1st of March next, to a private family only. Apply to JOHN CUYLER, No. 201 Thompson-st.

BROADWAY, NEAR WALKER-ST.—TO LET—Fine store and basement, 25x100, (cheap;) also, elegant store and lofts, near Grand-st., 25x112; others between Wall and 14th sts., for sale, lease or rent.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LEASE—THE ENTIRE BUILDING ON THE corner of Coenties-slip and Pearl-st., known as No. 1 Coenties-slip and No. 65 Pearl-st. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 20x25, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

TO LET—ROOMS IN THE UNITED STATES Hotel Building, corner Fulton, Water and Pearl sts., suitable for office or manufacturing purposes. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—OFFICE NO. 63 BROADWAY, CORner of Exchange-place, on second floor, with splendid light on New-street. Apply to
LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 63 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE IN Livingston-place to lease for five years. Apply, between 12 and 4 P. M., to H. S. RAPELYE, No. 63 Wall-st., Room No. 10.

OFFICES TO LET.—SEVERAL VERY DEsirable offices to let in the new building corner of Water and Pine-st. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO.

HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED, FOR two years, for a moderate rent, or furniture for sale. Apply on premises No. 26 Clinton-place, between 10 and 12 A. M.

TO LET—ALL THE FOUR LOFTS IN THE building No. 254 Broadway. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 290 FULTON-ST., OPPOsite Washington Market; rent $1,600. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 155 Front-st.

HOUSES TO LET—A NUMBER OF FIRST-class furnished houses in the City, and a few unfurnished. S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR TO LET, with basement, in a good store in Park-place, near Broadway. Apply at No. 40 John-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 498 BROADWAY. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO LET without board, at No. 27 Market-st.

A FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, IN WEST 18th-st., to let. Address M. S., Station E.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A few acres of good land, well supplied with fruit, and easy of access to New-York. The buildings must be of good size and in good repair. Address Box No. 2,123 New-York Post-office, stating size, location, price, &c.

HOUSE AND LOT WANTED AT BERGEN Point, N. J., to cost not one cent more than ten thousand dollars. No attention paid to replies from real estate agents. A., Box No. 2,562.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A COUNTRY HOUSE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, for a small family. Must be in a healthy locality, near depot or landing, and within 30 miles of New-York. Rent moderate. Address S., box No. 169 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE the lower portion of a house, furnished or unfurnished, for housekeeping; the house must be in a good locality; unexceptionable reference given. Address F. H. C., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PORTION OF A HOUSE (THREE rooms) for man and wife, east side of the City, below 8th-st. Address, stating terms, M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—PARLORS AND BEDROOMS ADjoining; rooms for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. No. 34 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE a room, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in private family or but few boarders; location between 30th and 45th sts. and 5th and 7th avs.; quiet home desired. Address C. F. J., Box No. 108 *Times* Office, with full particulars, for three days.

WANTED—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM with board, for a gentleman and wife. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMmodated with pleasant rooms, with breakfast and tea if desired, at 330 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS in suites or single, may be had by applying at No. 285 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.
The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

BILLIARDS.

PARLOR BILLIARD TABLES.
We have on hand an assortment of parlor billiard tables suitable for rooms that will not admit large tables. For learning billiards and as a source of amusement in the home circle, they are equal to ordinary size tables.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.......................WM. WHEATLEY
[illegible]
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 7,
ONE HUNDRED AND [illegible] PERFORMANCE OF THE
BLACK CROOK,
with [illegible]
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
On this occasion will be produced
NEW DANCES,
NEW MUSIC,
NEW COSTUMES, &c.
TWENTY-FIFTH GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Feb. 9, at 1 o'clock.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquet and Dress Circle.......................$1
Family Circle.......................50c.
Curtain rises at night at 7¾; at Matinee, 1.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers..............Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
POSITIVELY LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE
grand spectacular drama of the
BIRD OF PARADISE,
with all its beautiful scenery, music, costumes, transformations, &c.
SATURDAY, Feb. 9, at 2 P. M.,
LAST BIRD OF PARADISE MATINEE.
In preparation, the famous drama by Tom Taylor, called the
TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN,
which will be produced with an
UNPRECEDENTED CAST OF CHARACTERS.

ITALIAN OPERA.

LA TRAVIATA.
DEBUT OF SIGNORA
GIUDITTA ALTIERI
AS VIOLETTA.
Signor ANTONIO L. MORA has the honor of announcing to the New-York Public that he will give a season of Italian Opera of TWELVE NIGHTS AND FOUR MATINEES at the
FRENCH THEATRE,
14th-st., near 6th-av., commencing on
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 11,
when will be presented Verdi's favorite opera of LA TRAVIATA, with the following eminent artistes in the cast:
Signora GIUDITTA ALTIERI in her unsurpassed role of Violetta, being her debut before an American audience.
Signor ETTORE IRFRE as Alfredo.
Signor FORTUNA, late of the Bateman Troupe, as Germont—his first appearance in opera.
The Chorus and Orchestra will be under the personal management and direction of the new Impresario, Signor MORA.
Admission, $1 50; Dress Circle, (secured seats,) $1 50; Parquet, $2; Proscenium Boxes, $25; Boxes, $10 to $15.
Season tickets can be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at J. O. Seymour & Co.'s, Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.......................Director
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
LAST WEEK OF
THE HORSE COMEDY,
received at each representation with
PEALS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.
First week of the spirited equestrian diversion, entitled
BLIND MAN'S BUFF,
by Mlle. Jeannette Ellsler, Mlle. Geyer, Miss Emma Stickney, Miss Roberts and Mr. N. Austin.
STARTLING ACTS IN THE RING,
introducing the greatest of lady riders,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
and all the principal artists of the
LARGEST AND BEST TROUPE
OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
ever brought together on this continent. Each entertainment to conclude with the successful side-splitting horse comedy, entitled the
JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

GRAND COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

Now on exhibition and for sale, at No. 845 Broadway opposite Wallack's Theatre,
ROSA BONHEUR'S
original world-renowned
"HORSE FAIR,"
and 150 other
SPLENDID WORKS OF ART,
by native and foreign artists, formerly the private collection of
W. P. WRIGHT, ESQ. OF NEW-JERSEY.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
For catalogues and prices apply as above to
H. W. DERBY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Both branches of the New-Jersey Legislature will visit the BLACK CROOK THIS (Thursday) EVENING. Front seats have been reserved for them, and they all come provided with Opera Glasses, and a small flask of Jersey Lightning.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX.—LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 7½. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 128 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Board and tuition $150 per term. Spring term opens Feb. 11, 1867. For circulars address
MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Spring term of this seminary for the thorough education of young ladies will commence Feb. 7. For admission or circulars with full particulars address
REV. L. D. MANSFIELD, Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av.
The 113th Academic term of Rutgers Institute will commence Feb. 6, 1867. For circulars apply at the Institute, or by letter to H. M. PIERCE, President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 24 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $300 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 15. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, for young gentlemen from 7 to 18 years. Day and boarding scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete instruction; gymnastics. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 54th-st.
PROF. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. The second session of the present school-year will begin Feb. 6. For information or circulars, address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD H. PECKE,
Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR young ladies requires a thoroughly competent professor of music, who has had experience in such institutions. Call at 5th-av. Hotel Saturday, Feb. 9, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., or address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Nyack, N. Y.

THE SPRING TERM OF THE ROCKLAND Female Institute, Nyack, on the Hudson, begins this week. Parties who desire to send their daughters can meet the Principal on Saturday, Feb. 9, at the 5th-av. Hotel, New-York City.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR sale, comprising black walnut desks, &c. Address A. GRAVES, No. 145 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—AS ASSISTANT TEACHER IN Erasmus Hall Academy, Flatbush, L. I., a gentleman qualified to teach the classics, the higher English branches and vocal music. Address immediately, with references and testimonials, E. T. MACK, Principal.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
DESCHAMP'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, EVERY PAIR WARRANTED,
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
We are now importing all the Perfumes, Extracts, Soaps, Pomades, Powders, &c., of the celebrated manufacture of the
MAISON VIOLET, PARIS.
No. 60 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

LINENS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, Towelings, Muslins, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, &c., at retail, low. GRAHAM'S Linen Warehouse, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, bet. Broadway and Cooper Institute.

MME. DEMOREST'S NEW STYLE BENOITON DRESS LOOPERS.—A great improvement; 50c. per set; mailed free. No. 473 Broadway, New-York. Very convenient, ornamental and efficient.

REMOVAL.—GARTHERIE, EMERY & CO., Dry Goods, have removed to Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for trustees and committees of this Institute will be held at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, the 14th of February, 1867. The polls will open at 3 and close at 7 o'clock P. M. HORACE GREELEY, President.
JIREH BULL, Rec. Sec.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Institute will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at its rooms in the Cooper Building. JIREH BULL, Recording Secretary.

PAPER-HANGERS.—MEMBERS OF THE above Association are requested to be present at their rooms, No. 235 Bowery, at 7½ P. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year. A. R. PHILLIPS, President.
R. F. TIGHE, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
NO. 277 CANAL-ST.,
MANUFACTURERS OF WALNUT, CHESTNUT and fine ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, will remove about the 1st of March to their new and spacious warerooms, corner of Spring and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.
We have at present the largest and best stock of CHAMBER FURNITURE of any house in this City, which we will sell prior to our removal at a very great reduction in prices.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 158 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you want to know—lucky numbers, diseases, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7 3-4.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
OF THE
MAGNIFICENT RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL, SPECTACULAR ZOOLOGICAL DRAMA,
written by the popular author,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
expressly for this establishment, entitled the
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS,
with NEW AND GORGEOUS SCENERY, SUPERB PROPERTIES, SPLENDID COSTUMES, and ORIGINAL MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
NEW AND ORIGINAL MUSIC, by the eminent composer, THOMAS BAKER, Esq.
A GRAND TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION
will occur, in which the
VAN AMBURGH LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
consisting of Lions, Leopards, Elephant, Camel, Zebra, Deer, Ostrich, &c., &c., will appear, together with over
TWO HUNDRED AUXILIARIES.
Characters will be sustained by the
TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH.
OVER 3,000 SPECIMENS
of Heads, Horns, Tusks and Skins of rare African Animals, captured by GORDON CUMMING, the GREAT LION-SLAYER.
GIANT AND GIANTESS, TWO DWARFS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LEOPARD CHILD,
FOUR LIVING BROOK TROUT, weighing 20 pounds,
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS,
and
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
will be presented, after careful preparation, an
ENTIRELY NEW PIECE,
written and adapted expressly for this Theatre by A. W. YOUNG, Esq., from the French of VICTORIEN SARDOU entitled
A DANGEROUS GAME.
The incidental music, composed and arranged by Mr. Edward Mollenhauer. The picturesque and correct scenery, entirely new, by Messrs. H. Isherwood and G. Evans. The Costumes by Messrs. G. Flannery and Bonschoten. The new and elegant furniture and appointments by Mr. James Timony. The novel mechanical effects by Mr. Henry Butler, and a SPLENDID CAST, including
MR. J. W. WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. FREDERICK ROBINSON, MR. GEO. HOLLAND, MR. A. W. YOUNG, MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON, MR. W. J. LEONARD, MR. T. GRAHAM, MR. T. WARD, MR. CASHIN, MR. W. H. POPE, MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES, MISS CLARA JENNINGS, MISS MARY BARRETT, MISS FANNY GREEN, MISS M. SCOTT, MRS. TIMONY, MISS DAY.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Unparalleled success of the
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 7,
Will be presented for the only time this season, that most delightful and eminently successful comic opera, by Mozart, entitled
THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
FIGARO, FIGARO,
FIGARO. FIGARO.
THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO,
with an unexceptionable cast, and all the requisite appointments, most efficiently sustained by grand orchestra and chorus.
FRIDAY EVENING, only repetition of
WILLIAM TELL,
with its former magnificent ensemble complete.
SATURDAY, grand Matinee of MARTHA, at 1 P. M.
Admission to Matinee, 75 cents; no extra charge for reserving.
SATURDAY NIGHT—Merry Wives of Windsor.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MR. LESTER WALLACK
and the principal members of the company from
WALLACK'S THEATRE, NEW-YORK,
will appear in the celebrated comedy entitled
"OURS,"
on FRIDAY EVENING next, Feb. 8.
Seats can now be secured at the Academy.
Doors open at 7¼. Performance commences at 8.

STEINWAY HALL.

STEINWAY HALL.
ANTOINE DESSANE.
ANTOINE DESSANE.
ANTOINE DESSANE.
FIRST
GRAND CONCERT
GRAND CONCERT
GRAND CONCERT
GRAND CONCERT
ON THURSDAY, FEB. 7, 1867.
ON THURSDAY, FEB. 7, 1867.
ORCHESTRA OF MR. TH. THOMAS, 60 performers.
ORCHESTRA OF MR. TH. THOMAS, 60 performers.
CHOIR, 50 SINGERS.
CHOIR, 50 SINGERS.
Tickets $1, or Reserved Seats $1 50.
For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, W. Hall, J. Schuberth, Jordens & Marten's, W. Dresser, Dodworth, W. A. Pond, Thadena, Firth, Rudiger & Hill, No. 863 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.
Extra tickets for reserved seats at Beer & Schirmer's.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
G. W. H. GRIFFIN..........................Manager.
J. C. DUSENBERRY..........................Agent.
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
GEO. CHRISTY
continues to delight his many admirers.
First appearance of
Mr. CHARLES BENEDICT,
Comedian.
Second week of the greatest living Comedian,
Mr. OSCAR BURBANK.
GRIFFIN and CHRISTY
IN NEW ACTS.
MUSIC,
SINGING
AND DANCING.

HOBOKEN ODD-FELLOWS' HALL.

In compliance with numerous requests of families desirous of hearing the celebrated prima donna
MME. PAREPA,
Mr. Harrison begs to announce
ONE GRAND CONCERT,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock,
With the following great artists:
Mme. PAREPA,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. CARL ROSA and
Mr. G. W. COLBY.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
RESERVED SEATS FIFTY CENTS EXTRA.
For sale at the drug store, No. 128 Washington-st., Hoboken.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—DR. HEBBARD will lecture THIS EVENING on the *Temperaments, Character, Success in Life, Training of Children, Beauty, Bravery, &c.* He will deliver his first private lecture to gentlemen on SATURDAY EVENING next.

THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK SKATING CLUB are invited to enjoy floor skating at the rooms of the New-York Skating Association, No. 145 10th-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 7.
By order of the President.
JOSEPH THOMSON, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

DECKER BROTHERS,

NO. 91 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO THE PUBLIC.
A careful and official search made at the United States Patent-office in Washington has proved that no PATENT FOR AN IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES was ever granted by the United States to any person by the name of Decker, EXCEPT TO THE MEMBERS of the firm of DECKER BROTHERS, of New-York City. The public are, therefore, again cautioned against buying any Decker Patent Piano not having been manufactured by
DECKER BROTHERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., New-York,
and not having on the iron plate on the left hand side, in raised letters, the words,
DECKER BROTHERS' PATENT,
JUNE, 1863.

KINDT & MANZ

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 889 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

PIANOS.—UNRIVALED FOR TONE AND touch, at very moderate prices. A large assortment of squares and uprights to rent at low rates. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 147 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS.—Salesrooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, where may be found the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices, $75, or less, to $1,000 each.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS TO let, and sold on installments, at the manufactory, Nos. 139 and 155 East 31st-st. L. P. CUMMINGS.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY.

No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.
SECOND QUARTER.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German.
Send $2 for a ticket to the GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE to take place at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M.
NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........................W. STUART.
Stage Manager..........................J. G. HANLEY.
Treasurer..........................H. J. JACKSON.
ON EVERY EVENING
will be presented Shakespeare's play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
AS
SHYLOCK,
being the third of the
BOOTH GRAND REVIVALS!
in which the same effort that found such crowning encouragement in the revivals of Hamlet and Richelieu by Mr. Booth will be continued, by combining splendor of production with historical correctness, and by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion to carry out the spirit of the play into the most minute details, and thus advance the drama as a branch of literature and art. Every endeavor has been made to place the well-known types of character in the hands best fitted to sustain them; and with this view, in addition to the regular company, engagements have been made with
Mme. METHUA SCHELLER,
Mr. BARTON HILL,
and Mr. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD.
The following is the distribution of the characters:

Duke of Venice	W. Donaldson
Prince of Arragon, Suitor to Portia	James Dunn
Antonio, the merchant of Venice	M. W. Leffingwell
Bassanio, his friend	J. Newton Gotthold
Gratiano, Salanio, Salarino, } Friends to Antonio and Bassanio	Barton Hill W. Nelson Decker Henry L. Hinton
Lorenzo, in love with Jessica	[illegible] Oliver
Shylock, a Jew	Edwin Booth
Tubal, a Jew, his friend	J. Dunn
Launcelot Gobbo, a clown	W. S. Andrews
Old Gobbo, father to Launcelot	W. Davidge
Salerio, a messenger	Claude D. Burroughs
Leonardo, servant to Bassanio	[illegible]
Balthazar, servant to Portia	J. Sutton
Portia, a rich heiress	Marie Methua Scheller
Nerissa, her waiting-woman	M. Cushing
Jessica, daughter to Shylock	J. Morton

The scenery embraces—

1. The Rialto, Venice, by	C. W. Witham
2. A Venetian Street	C. W. Witham
3. Church of San Giovanni, by	C. W. Witham
4. The Place of St. Mark, Venice, by	C. W. Witham
5. A Hall of Portia's House, by	J. Hilliard
6. A Garden in Genoa	J. Hilliard
7. Hall of the Greek Senate, by	C. W. Witham

The music, which has been expressly composed and arranged for the occasion, by
Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL.
The costumes have been prepared by Mrs. BOHANNON and assistants.
The properties and appointments by Messrs. DUNHAM and KROGH.
The machinery by Messrs. TUTTLE, LEO and assistants.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7¾.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., when seats may be secured six days in advance.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. COMEDY.

SATURDAY, Feb. 9, 1867, at 7¾ P. M., with the kind assistance of Mlle. ELVIRA NADDI,
LE MEURTRIER DE THEODORE,
comedy in three acts, by Clairville and Bernard.
LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE,
comic opera, by Victor Massé.
Ticket office at H. Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.

GRIFFIN OF THE THAMES.
MAN OF THE PEOPLE.
FAIR MAID OF ERIN.
THE TWO HIGHWAYMEN.
W. H. WHALLEY and full Company appearing.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SATURDAY, FEB. 9,
first and only
PAREPA MATINEE,
with the following great artists.
MME. PAREPA,
The celebrated prima donna.
MR. W. J. HILL,
The favorite American tenor.
MR. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
MR. CARL ROSA, Violinist.
MR. G. W. COLBY,
Accompanist.
Doors open at 1, to begin at 2 o'clock.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
No extra charge for reserved seats. For sale at the Academy of Music.

HARTZ TEMPLE OF MYSTERY.

DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY AT 2.
M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST.
NOTE.—The new illusions are performed entirely without apparatus.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW PROGRAMME, and the "most mysterious wonder of modern times,"
PROTEUS—PROTEUS—PROTEUS.
"The Basket Trick," and "Floating Head," in consequence of the immense enthusiasm, will be continued.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1. For sale at the Hall from 9 till 4. Doors open at 7¼. Matinee Doors open at 1½.
The Chickering Piano is used at these seances.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,

No. 720 Broadway.
THE ONLY LEON, CINDER-LEON, Rival Darkeys,
Mlle. Kellifanti, MADAGASCAR, Odds and Ends,
Mlle. Seymourgali, BALLET TROUPE, Naughty Girls,
Mlle. Allenalini, DEMON DANCE, The Twins,
Mlle. Priormore, NINE THIRTY, Prima Donna,
Mlle. Obsestiplent, The Only Leon.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.

The Thirty-eighth Annual Ball of the late Volunteer Fire Department will take place at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, 1867. Tickets $5 each, admitting a gentleman and two ladies; extra lady's ticket, $1; to be procured as usual of the officers or any member of the Committee.
The proceeds, as heretofore, will be applied to the relief of the widows and orphans of our deceased associates, who nobly sacrificed their lives in striving to protect the lives and property of their fellow-citizens.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President,
No. 502 Broadway.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.
A. J. DELATOUR, Treasurer, No. 25½ Wall-st.

LECTURES.

THE LECTURE ON "AMERICA AND AMERICANS," which was unavoidably postponed on Jan. 31, will be delivered by Rev. H. M. GALLAHER, of Brooklyn, at the West 25th-st. United Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 54 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,389 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

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DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

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LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

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MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut Democratic State Convention—James E. English, of New-Haven, Nominated for Governor—President Johnson Indorsed and Congress Denounced.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1867.

The Democratic State Convention was held in this city to-day. The delegates met in American Hall, to the number of about four hundred, and at 10:30 o'clock JAS. GALLAGHER, Esq., of New-Haven, Chairman of the State Committee, called the Convention to order, and a temporary organization was effected by electing Hon. FRED. J. BETTS, of New-Haven, temporary Chairman, and Messrs. FRANCIS A. MARDEN, of Stamford, E. M. LULL, of Tolland, and WILLIAM DOWNS, of New-Haven, temporary Secretaries.

Mr. BETTS, on taking the chair, and returning his thanks for the honor shown him, said: We all feel the importance of the present position of the Democratic Party in regard to the affairs of our country. We feel that now if the Democratic Party, by its platform of principles and by the men they shall put in nomination for State offices, shall place themselves before the electors in such a way as to secure the suffrages of the people of Connecticut, the steps of the Radical Congress will be effectually arrested. This Congress felt encouraged by the result of the elections of last Fall, and believed that the people were approving of their proceedings. It is the duty of the Democratic party to inform them that they have mistaken the wishes of the people. We are now to organize for a return to the first principles of the Government; we are to organize for a return to a true representation of the country. When the people of the United States, through Connecticut, shall have commenced to return to those principles, they will once more feel that their rights are to be maintained against all attacks. It is for us to declare that the members of this Congress are not the representatives of the people. We are to declare that the Executive of the Government is not to be overridden, and that the Supreme Judiciary of the country is not a body which exists only at the mercy of a popular majority. Mr. BETTS' remarks were frequently applauded.

The usual Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization and Resolutions were appointed. It was voted to refer all resolutions to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

JAMES GALLAGHER of New-Haven introduced a resolution favoring the establishment of eight hours for a legal day's work, for all laborers in factories and for those engaged in mechanical pursuits.

Mr. GALLAGHER wished no shirking of this question. In justice to the workingmen some action should be taken in their behalf. Dropping that subject he wished to whisper in the ears of the young men present—a sort of side-whisper—that they were going to have a hard fight in the Spring with the Abolitionists, with the opposers of the soldiers, with the opposers of everything right and just, and that if they would buckle on their armor and go into the contest determined to win, victory would perch upon their banners as sure as the morn succeeds the night.

Mr. GALLAGHER's remarks were greeted with great enthusiasm.

A considerable discussion here arose on the question whether the State Committee should consist of one from each County or one from each Senatorial District. The question was finally settled in favor of the latter method.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following officers: President, Hon. Loren P. Waldo, of Hartford. Vice-Presidents, John O. Pettibone, of Hartford; Loyal Smith, of Cheshire; Thomas G. Reed, of Lisbon; John E. Wheeler, of Westport; Earle Martin, of Killingly; Wm. B. Burrell, of Salisbury; Daniel B. Warner, of East Haddam, and O. P. Waldo, of Tolland.

The following were appointed Secretaries: Francis A. Marden, of Stamford; Thomas Waller, of New-London; William Downs, of New-Haven, and Edgar M. Lull, of Tolland.

Judge WALDO, on taking the Chair, returned his thanks, and said that it was so long since he had participated in political matters that he should decline the pleasure of presiding, but when he remembered the lessons of his life—that he never shirked any duty—he accepted the position. We have come together, he said, to make preparations for an election. It becomes us to see that the work is well done. The call is not to us as partisans, but to all those who love the Constitution our fathers made, and under which the country has greatly prospered. I trust, too, we have come together in a spirit of liberality. It is not a time to maintain that spirit of "an eye for an eye," but rather a time for concessions. What the country now needs is the prevalence of a feeling for restoration. We should banish all feelings of hate, and welcome that feeling which binds heart to heart, and which shall bind together the Union with a golden chain. If we act in this spirit, our objects cannot be doubted by the people.

A little personal spat was then indulged in between JAMES GALLAGHER, of New-Haven, and W. S. MERRILLS, of Southington, upon the latter moving that the State Committee elect their own Chairman. The question was, under the gag of the previous question, decided in the affirmative.

It was announced that, last evening, some facts had transpired which indicated that it might be desirable not to renominate last year's State ticket as had been expected, and a Committee of Twenty-one was appointed to ascertain these facts and report them to the Convention. On the motion of JAMES H. OLMSTED, of Stamford, Hon. JAMES E. ENGLISH, of New-Haven, was then unanimously nominated candidate for Governor, by acclamation. The nomination was greeted with loud cheers and applause.

The Convention agreed not to adjourn until they had finished up all business.

FREEMAN M. BROWN, of Windsor Locks, from the Committee of Twenty-one appointed to report facts about the State ticket, reported that they had found a necessity for making a change in the ticket. They found two vacancies which had been filled by a unanimous vote. They reported the following ticket: For Lieutenant-Governor, EPHRAIM HYDE, of Stafford; Secretary of State, LEVERETT E. PEASE, of Somers; Treasurer, EDWARD S. MOSELEY, of Hamden; Comptroller, JESSE OLNEY, of Stratford. The report was adopted unanimously by acclamation, and three cheers were given for the ticket.

Hon. JAMES E. ENGLISH was then introduced to the Convention, and was greeted with nine cheers. He said: "Language wholly fails to express the emotions produced by your very hearty and cordial greeting, and I can only thank you for it, and I do it from the fullness of a grateful heart. I do thank you most sincerely for this very enthusiastic reception." He referred to his former nomination last year, and said: "A spirited canvass followed, and we succeeded by our conservative course in reducing the majority of your opponents from 11,000 to 500. To-day your Committee have informed me that it is the pleasure of the Convention to present my name again to the people of the State for their suffrages. With feelings of appreciation of the honors shown me in the past, and for this renewal of favor I am deeply grateful. I cannot do otherwise than accept the nomination, and I appear before you to accept the position and all its responsibilities. In becoming again your standard-bearer I do not under estimate its duties and responsibilities, but I accept them all. I am aware that for the next few months the eyes of the whole people will be upon us, and I am also aware that if we stand by our conservative principles we shall not fail to succeed in the present struggle. This is a struggle for the restoration of the Union. Our opponents have control of most of the branches of the Government, but we must meet them boldly and lay down as our principles the first principles of the Government. I will say that I will meet all the responsibilities of the hour, and discharge my whole duty to you and the country. The opposition are in favor of enforcing the laws of taxation in the South, but are opposed to enforcing those laws which guarantee to the Southern people their rights. Let us go into the contest determined to maintain not only the principles of the Constitution, but the rights of all of the people of the country. In this effort my whole heart is with you. I do not stand before you as a speaking man, but when you come to hard work, I am with you. As a citizen and as a taxpayer I sympathize with those of our people overwhelmed with taxation, and I am earnestly in favor of measures for the amelioration of their condition. In closing, I assure you that I am, as I always have been, your most humble servant."

A State Committee of twenty-one members was then appointed, after which W. J. HAMMERSLEY, of Hartford, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following platform:

Resolved, That those lately in insurrection against the Federal Government having laid down their arms, and fully resumed their duties as citizens of the United States, there is no obstacle in the way of the [illegible] of a [illegible] Congress, who [illegible] inaugurated a new revolution, and are determined to rule the country in violation of the Constitution, and to establish their wild and fanatical will as a substitute for the Union framed by the Fathers of the Republic.

Resolved, That the only way in which peace and harmony can be reëstablished, is by conforming to the requirements of the Constitution, and defeating the Radical party, who ignore its provisions and imperil the Union by their rash and seditious course.

Resolved, That to effect this object we solemnly pledge our best and most untiring efforts; that the accomplishment of this end is the one grand question now pending, transcending all others in importance, and that the present imminent perils of the country demand the union of all conservative hearts and hands, irrespective of former or present party names, in a vigorous effort to maintain the Federal Constitution in its integrity, and secure its operation according to the spirit and intent of its founders.

Resolved, That the Radical plan of reducing a portion of the United States to Territories, of taking from them those rights always possessed by them since the days of 1776, and of disfranchising their people, is so absolutely opposed not only to the clearest provisions of the Federal Constitution, but to every sound idea of practical statesmanship, is so thoroughly antagonistic to those principles of reserved rights and of municipal governments regulating their own domestic affairs that underlie our republican system, that it is the duty of the people of Connecticut, regardless of past political divisions, to pronounce their condemnation of the Radical Party by electing men who love and are determined to preserve the American Constitution and the American Union.

Resolved, That while that portion of the representatives of the States of this Union who exclude from the legislative halls the representatives of ten States are laboring to subvert our Government, we rejoice in the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States, by its recent decisions in favor of the rights of American citizens, has proved that that august tribunal will perform, without fear or favor, its high and solemn duties.

Resolved, That our cordial thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to President JOHNSON for his manly course in resisting unauthorized legislation and advocating the rights of all the States to their Congressional representation, and that we will unitedly sustain him in these his just and patriotic acts.

Resolved, That the immense debt of the State of Connecticut requires the anxious attention of every voter, and that it is highly desirable that the affairs of the State should be controlled by men who will thoroughly investigate our financial condition and establish a system of economy and reform.

Resolved, That labor is the basis of all our material prosperity and the great creator of wealth, and that its interests should always be favorably regarded by our Legislature; that the laborer should have time for mental and moral culture, and for healthful recreation, and that we therefore heartily sympathize with the laboring class in their endeavors to reduce the legal standard of a day's labor, and declare ourselves in favor of making eight hours per day a legal day's labor in all mechanical and manufacturing pursuits, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary between contracting parties.

Resolved, That the overworking of children in factories is an act of cruelty, depriving them of the proper means of education and undermining their health, and that all employers in factories should be forbidden under suitable penalties from working said children more than ten hours per day.

Resolved, That all attempts on the part of employers to reduce their workmen to a condition of political slavery by coercing their votes should be held up to the execration of freemen, and if possible frustrated by legislative action.

Resolved, That taxes should be levied on property, and not on persons, and that we are therefore in favor of the repeal of the poll tax.

Resolved, That we heartily and unanimously approve the nominations for State officers made by this Convention, and commend our candidates to the suffrages of the electors of Connecticut.

JAMES GALLAGHER, Esq., of New-Haven, and W. J. HAMMERSLEY, Esq., made short addresses to the Convention. The former having been elected Chairman of the State Committee, returned his thanks, and declared it to be his intention to spend his days working for the great Democratic Party. He predicted that they should be victorious in the next election, and besought every man to do his whole duty in the contest which he believed, on the part of the Republicans, to be an effort to make the country a despotism.

Mr. HAMMERSLEY said the political aspect to-day was different from any ever before seen. He glorified the Democratic Party, which, he said, lived only to save the country. The Radicals had no respect for the Constitution. Those who were formerly rebels were now acting in good faith toward the Government; but the reconstructionists, represented by such men as PHILLIPS, SUMNER and STEVENS, were unwilling to do them justice. We had, he said, no such thing as a Congress—not such a Congress as is recognized by the Constitution—we only had a piece of a Congress. The speaker then, in pathetic tones, painted what he deemed to be the dangerous condition the country was in, the wrongs that were being inflicted on the Southern people, the glories of our country and her institutions, and closed by indicating that through the action of the "noble old Democratic Party" the nation was to be saved from the perils which now environed her. His remarks caused many of the delegates to weep freely, and for a few moments the Convention presented a scene of great grief. Mr. HAMMERSLEY took his seat amid a general sigh from his hearers, which was followed by warm applause. The Convention then at 1:30 o'clock adjourned *sine die*.

MISSOURI.

Death—New-Orleans Bank Robbers Arrested—Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

A. W. GRAHAM, formerly a merchant at Cairo, and Superintendent of Marine Transportation on the Mississippi River during the war, died at the Southern Hotel, in this city, to-day.

JOHNNY GRADY, CHARLES STEWART and TOM CANNON, all professional thieves, have been arrested here on the charge of being concerned in the recent bank robbery in New-Orleans. They were taken South to-day in irons, in charge of Officer GREY, of this city, and Detective CONNOR, of New-Orleans.

The Mississippi glass works were burned this morning. Loss $6,000; no insurance.

KANSAS.

State Immigration Bureau—Female Suffrage in the House.

TOPEKA, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The Senate to-day passed a bill for the creation of an Immigration Bureau, and appropriating $100,000 to carry out its object.

In the House to-day the concurrent resolution to amend the Constitution by striking out the word "white," which had passed the Senate, was amended so as to strike out the word "male," and also make intelligence the basis of suffrage after 1870.

Fall of a Building at Baltimore—Two Men Killed.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

This morning, while some workmen were engaged in the demolition of the building lately occupied by GEORGE C. NEAL, for the purpose of opening Holiday-street, the third floor, on which was piled an immense quantity of brick and rubbish, gave way, causing a large portion of the walls to fall in. The crash created intense excitement in the neighborhood. Two men, named PATRICK JENNINGS and PATRICK FAY, were killed, and six others injured, three or four of them seriously.

About the same time two years ago, in the work of extending Holiday-street north of Baltimore-street, three men were killed and seven wounded in a similar manner. The contractors, it is thought, are to blame.

Funeral of Ex-Gov. Hunt at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The funeral of Gov. HUNT, of Lockport, to-day, was attended by a large concourse of people. The stores and public buildings were closed. Many persons from a distance were present. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Bishop COX, Dr. SHELTON, of Buffalo, and Dr. ABERCROMBIE, of Lockport. The clergy of the various denominations were in attendance. A letter from Bishop POTTER, of New-York, was read.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

In the House to-day the Negro Suffrage Bill, adopted yesterday, was passed on to its final reading. It gives negroes the right to vote, and cuts off voters under the existing law. It is certain to pass the Senate.

The river is stationary, with about seven feet on the shoals.

Arkansas Legislature.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

A special dispatch to the *Avalanche* from Little Rock, Ark., says the Legislature have passed resolutions appropriating money to replace the funds of the General Government, seized by that Convention at the time of secession.

Reported Meeting of Rebel Generals in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

A mysterious Convention of rebel Generals is in secret session at a leading hotel in Louisville. Among the number are MAGRUDER, HUMPHREY MARSHALL, DUKE and 40 others.

From Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The weather is clear and pleasant.

Business is very active, and up freights are very good.

The river rose 14 inches to-day.

Ice in the Ohio and Mississippi.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

Weather clear; mercury 41°. The river is rising at the rate of four inches per hour. The ice here is running quite heavy in both rivers.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

WESTWARD OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Lecture by [illegible].

Hon. [illegible] delivered a lecture last evening at the invitation of the [illegible] Association, in the Congregational Chapel, corner of Bleecker and Downing streets. The audience was as large as the building could comfortably accommodate, and the frequent recurrence of applause during the lecture was abundant evidence of the intense enjoyment afforded by the lecturer. Mr. GREELEY being introduced by Mr. LEE, the President of the Society, opened his lecture with a vivid description of the Valley of the Mississippi, describing it as the great geographic heart of North America, and as probably containing one-half of the arable land north of the [illegible]. He spoke of its wonderfully rapid growth, all races of civilized men being attracted to it, that they might reap the bounties so generously distributed over its vast area. Another century, he predicted, would witness the great valley the home of a hundred millions of farmers and citizens. He dwelt at considerable length on the causes of this wonderful fertility, and then proceeded to sketch in contrast to this picture the sterility of the region thence toward the setting sun. He drew with rapid succession most vivid pictures of those arid wastes where drouth throughout the Summer is the master scourge, where the hot sun withers up the scanty vegetation by day, and by night the wasting winds complete the desolation. Miles of plain unbroken by a single projecting rock to whose side might cling some more tenacious shrub. Here he described the wonderful change which was going on, unfitting this vast space for human habitation. Beginning his journey of the Plains from this gloomy starting point the lecturer proceeded to tell most graphically the story of his overland journey to California—the perils, the labors, and the humors of the way; the emigrant trains with mounted cavaliers; the long lines of wagons—with sober dames and ruddy damsels and tow-headed children crowding them to their utmost. The cattle with the fun wrought out of them tugging wearily on. The occasional passing of the mail homeward bound. The homeless, houseless waste day after day. The great herds of bison crossing the path of the train. The absence of even a chance rum mill on the way side. Night on the prairies. The trading off jaded out cattle with the professionals in wait for the trains. Each of these and of many other interesting features of the journey afforded material in extended comment thereupon, which was listened to with earnest attention, not so much that the story was new to the audience as was the manner of telling it. Often startlingly fine in description there ran through the whole narration a quiet vein of humor, now and then developing into a joke, which enjoyable in itself, heightened in no small degree the effect of the more serious and reflective portions of the discourse.

The lecturer's sketch of life in Utah was of great interest, and his personal experiences there afforded him good opportunity for dropping some of his quiet good things, sufficiently valuable to be picked up and treasured by all who heard them. He dwelt at length on the curses being rapidly developed by the great social evil of the Mormons, polygamy; and while he characterized the people as industrious and peaceful, and did not question their honesty in the profession of their peculiar doctrines, he saw he believed in this vice alone the sure evidences of confusion and ultimate ruin. He had no doubt, he said, that there were houses in Utah where peace and harmony resided with the husband and his four wives and more. He had no doubt of the possibility either of all the wives of Brown being on good terms with those of Smith or Jones or Robinson; but it was nevertheless true among the Mormons, as it was true elsewhere, that no woman accepted her sixth or fourth of a claim in the husband without the consciousness of a blight of her existence. Talk of love, he said, no man that was not stone blind, who saw the stone walls that inclosed the prison-houses of the women, could assume that there was love among these people. It was "safe bind, safe find"—the necessary law of such relations. Every day further developed the truth of this. The wealthy were building higher walls. It was but a repetition of the system which had proven the downfall of so many nations; and in Utah, as in these, either polygamy will be abolished or there will be many a bloody struggle. He had met there the son of one who had once been a wealthy merchant in New-York, and an Alderman, when that position was not synonymous with robber. The son was not as wealthy as the father had been. He had two wives, nevertheless, and one of them was the daughter of the other! The affair was looked upon quite as a matter of course by the saints, and, he supposed, worked as well as the three-cornered affair could be expected to behave itself, until he went home one day, and found the young one had disappeared. She had not been heard of when he (the lecturer) had left, nor did he presume he had since recovered her. She preferred, no doubt, the favors which were not divided with her mother. He had also, even among the Bishops, met several not over happy in their marital relations—one who had among his wives two of his nieces; another whose two wives (he was modest) never spoke to each other on any occasion, which made the house rather awkward to visitors. Only imagine to yourself, said the lecturer, a family of twelve children, with four or five mothers to bring them up in one house, and you have as fair a start for hell upon earth as you can well imagine. Ten years in such a purgatory would make a man long for the sound of Gabriel's trumpet. With much more that was racy and instructive about Mormons, their country and their customs, the lecturer passed on toward his journey's end, describing the approach to the fruitful fields and forests of California. This portion of the lecture afforded infinite pleasure to the listeners, as it was replete with much that was new to them, however frequently the subject may have been treated within their hearing; was rich in that description which the character of the country so fruitfully suggested and sparkled throughout with the happiest jokes of the lecturer. He concluded an eloquent prediction of the glorious future of this region as follows: Westward of Kansas and Missouri the starry flag waves over a region greater than the Empire of CHARLEMAGNE or NAPOLEON; enough to give the necessities and the luxuries of life to over a hundred million people. Thank God! that no overseer's lash was heard within that vast area; that the country's flag should never droop above the auction block; that the father who raised the school-house should never have his threshold darkened by the shadow of a slave.

The lecturer sat down amid great cheering.

Statistics of Immigration.

The Commissioners of Immigration give the following statistics for the month of January last:

Table showing the Number of Passengers brought by Sailing and Steam Vessels, and the Comparative Mortality and Births on the Voyage for January, 1867.

PORT OF SAILING.	No. of Vessels.	Cabin Passengers.	Steerage Passengers.	Births.	Deaths.
	STEAMSHIPS.				
Bremen	3	161	1056	2	1
Glasgow	3	25	228	1	..
Havre	2	146	....	..	..
Hamburg	2	83	380	..	..
London via Havre	3	26	558	..	1
London					
Liverpool	17	384	3187	..	..
St. Croix	..	..	....	..	..
Total	29	825	5409	3	2
	SAILING VESSELS.				
Bremen	3	8	983	2	3
Glasgow	..	..	....	..	..
Havre	1	..	222	1	..
Hamburg	3	..	818	2	24
London via Havre	..	..	....	..	..
London	2	5	58	..	1
Liverpool	4	5	198	..	1
St. Croix	1	3	....	..	..
Total	14	21	2249	5	29
	TOTAL.				
Bremen	6	169	2039	4	4
Glasgow	3	25	228	1	..
Havre	3	146	222	1	..
Hamburg	5	83	1198	2	24
London via Havre	3	26	558	..	1
London	2	5	58	..	1
Liverpool	21	389	3385	..	1
St. Croix	1	3	....	..	..
Grand Total	43	846	7658	8	31

Return of arrivals at Castle Garden during January, 1867.

Ports of Clearance.	Vessels.	Bondable Passengers.	Passengers not Liable to Bond.
Liverpool	18	3,155	250
London	3	616	6
Glasgow	3	224	12
Havre	1	272	—
Hamburg	5	1,230	6
Bremen	6	2,609	28
Total	36	7,4[illegible]6	302
Sailing vessels	11	2,247	17
Steamers	25	5,209	285
Total	36	7,456	302

Number of Emigrants arrived to Jan. 30, 1867	6,442
Number of Emigrants arrived since to Feb. 6, 1867	1,441
Total	7,883
To same date in 1866	11,250

FIRES LAST NIGHT.

In Elizabeth-street—One Man Killed.

At 10 o'clock last night a fire broke out on the second floor of the three-story frame building No. 117 Elizabeth-street, occupied as a boarding-house by LOUIS FURCHTNICHT. The flames originated from a kerosene oil-lamp being upset. Mr. FURCHTNICHT's loss on furniture is $400, insured for $1,000 in the Rutgers. The building is owned by S. DE GARN BROOKS, and is damaged to the extent of $500. Insured for $1,200 in the Stuyvesant.

While Engine No. 25 was being driven to the fire by GEORGE W. EVANS, a man named WM. HARRAHER ran across the horses' heads at the corner of Mott and Grand streets, when he was run over and almost instantly killed. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 25 years of age, resided at No. 137 Mott-street, and was employed as porter at CLARKE's photographic gallery, No. 589 Broadway. The driver was held to await the action of the Coroner.

In Duane-street—Loss About $8,000.

About 11:15 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the three-story building No. 108 Duane-street, originating upon the third floor, occupied by [illegible] FIELD BRO. & Co., ([illegible] Company,) and caused considerable damage before the flames were extinguished.

The first floor is occupied by JACOB WAGNER, [illegible], whose loss will be slight, as the Insurance Patrol covered up his goods before the water came through.

The second floor is occupied by SCHOONMAKER & HOGAN, dry goods at auction. Loss on stock roughly estimated at $4,000. A small portion of the second floor is also occupied by MAYER BROS., ladies' belts; loss $[illegible].

The third floor is occupied by SHEFFIELD, BROTHERS & Co., and A. KOHLER, whose losses are heavy, as that floor was completely gutted. Loss estimated at $2,000. The basement was unoccupied, DERBY & BROTHERS having just moved out. The adjoining buildings were slightly damaged by water. Nothing could be ascertained regarding the insurances.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

WOULD NOT SIT FOR HIS PICTURE.—CHARLES GARDNER, *alias* "Dutch Heinrich," the well-known bank thief, was yesterday taken to Police Headquarters for the purpose of being photographed for the Police album. GARDNER seemed determined that his portrait should not be taken, so contrived to make all kinds of contortions. He was finally strapped to a chair, and the attempt persisted in. After the operator had taken six or eight negatives, each one different and wholly unlike the original, and useless as a means of recognition, GARDNER pretended to relent and promised to allow a proper photograph to be taken. He was then loosed from the chair when the rogue so shielded his face that no glimpse of his features could be seen. When evening set in and the camera could no longer be used, the prisoner had succeeded in foiling the Police. He remains in custody, however, and the same farce will no doubt be continued to-day. GARDNER claimed that the proceeding was a shameful one, and he expressed himself as much chagrined at the experiment. He swears that the Police shall not succeed.

TWO THOUSAND MILES UP THE AMAZON.—The sixth lecture of the regular course now being delivered by prominent lecturers, at the Twenty-first-street Reformed Dutch Church, was given last evening in the body of the church, by Rev. J. C. FLETCHER, who gave a description of the River Amazon and its numerous tributaries. The speaker exhibited a large map of the river and the surrounding country, and afforded the small, but intelligent audience present considerable information of a valuable and interesting character. In alluding to the importance of the Amazon and its tributaries as a means of internal communication, the lecturer referred to the Paraguay war as originating in some difficulty in opening one of these latter rivers to foreign commerce. In this digression the speaker strayed from the Paraguay war to the tone of the English Press during our late war, and at the same time drew a parallel between the two wars. Dr. FLETCHER was listened to with attention, and his lecture was a success.

BENEDICT'S TIME TABLES.—The February number of this valuable publication is issued. In addition to the carefully-corrected tables of the departure and arrival of all steamboats and railroad trains, the publication contains a neat and, we believe, reliable map of the City, with a diagram of the Park and vicinity, showing the location of the TIMES Building, the City Hall, &c., which feature strangers visiting New-York will doubtless appreciate.

THE BROADWAY BRIDGE.—Ground was broken yesterday for the erection of the iron bridge over Broadway at Fulton-street. The bridge itself has been ready for some weeks, as already stated in the TIMES. The foundations will be of granite. The height of the under side of the bridge from the crown of the roadway will be sixteen feet.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A laborer, named TIMOTHY SULLIVAN, was killed by the caving in of an embankment at Hunter's Point on Tuesday afternoon. Deceased was a widower, residing in Dupont-street, Greenpoint, where he leaves six small children.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE KINGS COUNTY NURSERY.—At the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors attention was called to the miserable condition of the Kings County Nursery at Flatbush, and a Committee of Investigation was appointed, since which period the keepers have been busily engaged in putting the institution in as decent a condition as the circumstances would admit. Those in charge deem it impossible to rear infants by hand, and they are therefore sent out to nurse. At the present time 450 children are detained in a building which was originally designed for the accommodation of less than one-half that number. Four or five children are made to occupy one narrow bed, and 46 sleep in a room where there is only space for 11 single beds. The atmosphere in these apartments is close and unhealthy, and sickness and death are the results. The fault of this state of affairs is not owing so much to those in charge as it is to the county authorities, who never made any provision for the increase of the inmates consequent upon the rapid and large increase of population in the city. The Committee will doubtless investigate the matter thoroughly, and will make such recommendations as the exigencies demand.

BREVITIES.—JACOB BOYER was committed to jail yesterday for examination on the charge of setting fire to some rubbish in an unoccupied store-room at No. 341 Atlantic-street, whereby the lives of the tenants occupying the upper floors were endangered....A barkeeper named MICHAEL MCMAHON was fined $30 yesterday by Justice CORNWELL for opening his employer's place of business, at No. 69 Atlantic-street, a few minutes before sunrise....CHRISTOPHER HOREY was yesterday held in $1,000 bail by Justice BUCKLEY, on the charge of selling lottery policies....HUGH MULRANY, who was arrested on the charge of running a whisky still in his house, No. 26 Cumberland-street, was yesterday held to await the action of the United States Grand Jury....The body of a newly-born male infant was found yesterday morning in Hall-street, near Gates-avenue. A strip of linen was tied around its neck, and its mouth was stuffed with rags, proving that its death was the result of design.

THE EXCISE LAW.—A grocer doing business at the corner of South Third and Eleventh streets, E. D., named LOUIS RUGER, was yesterday tried before Justice DAILEY and a Jury on a charge of keeping his store open on Sunday last. Having proved that he had no entrance to his residence except through his store, he was acquitted by the Jury....Last evening Mrs. MARY GRAVES, doing a small liquor business at the corner of North Seventh and Second streets, was arrested by Officer REA, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, on a charge of selling without a license. She was locked up to answer....A Committee of German Republican politicians, consisting of Messrs. KAUFMAN, ROSENGARDEN and SEITZER, have been selected by persons having no interest in the liquor traffic to proceed to Albany for the purpose of effecting a modification of the Excise Law. A similar delegation, it is said, has been selected by the German Republican Association of New-York.

THE GRAND JURY OF THE UNITED STATES COURT.—The Grand Jury of the United States District Court was organized yesterday. It is composed of the following gentlemen: Walter S. Griffiths, Foreman; Wm. M. Thomas, James N. King, Wm. C. Boggs, Daniel D. Whitney, Edward Miller, C. H. Tiebout, Charles F. Mackenzie, John Tiere, James H. Ridder, E. Ketchum, Henry W. Storer, Martense Story, Chas. R. Marvin, H. H. Dickinson, Wm. Edsall, George G. Saxe, S. T. Moultin, Frederick A. Brady, Jacob W. Schultz, F. Terhune, Brewster Valentine, A. Montgomery.

MISSING.—A man named LYMAN W. CLARKE is missing, and his friends suppose that he was drowned by falling from one of the Brooklyn ferry boats. His friends will be grateful for any information concerning him, which may be left at No. 137 Clinton-street, Brooklyn.

DEATH OF COMMANDER SWARTWOUT.—Commander SAMUEL SWARTWOUT, of the United States Navy, died yesterday at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, aged 62 years. His funeral will take place from the "Commandant's" residence, Navy-yard, on Friday next, at 1 P. M.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.—The case of DEVLIN, TILTON and LEVAN, made notorious in relation to alleged whisky frauds, was concluded before United States Commissioner NEWTON, yesterday, and the defendants were held to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, FEB. 7.—Nos. 25, 66, 69 to 73 inclusive, 75 to 82 inclusive, 12, 17, 34, 44, 54.

Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks of this city:

Capital	$41,900,000
Loans	97,742,461
Specie	956,569
Legal Tender Notes	16,394,604
Due from other Banks	11,641,281
Due to other Banks	13,056,648
Deposits	39,708,053
Circulation of National Banks	24,641,075
Circulation of State Banks	306,014

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

FLOUR in good demand at full prices; Superfine Winter at $9 75@$10 25; Trade brands, $11@$12 25, and Fancy, $14@$15. WHEAT in good demand, at $2 40 for No. 1 Spring, and $2 10 for No. 1 Winter. CORN active and prices firm; Ear, 56c.@57c.; Shelled, in elevators, 62c., and in sacks, 75c.@76c. The demand for shipment to the South is quite active. OATS in good demand at 50c.@51c. for No. 1. RYE firm and in good demand at $1 20. BARLEY dull and prices are nominal. COTTON dull; holders ask 29½c.@30c. for Middling, but there is little or no demand. WHISKY is in better demand, and the market is firm at $2 25, in bond. PROVISIONS firm; holders not much disposed to sell. MESS PORK $20 50. Lard is in demand at 12½c., but is held at 12¾c. Bulk Meats—Country cured held at 7½c.@9½c. and 10½c. but ¼c. less would have had to be accepted in order to make sales. Bacon is unchanged. No demand for Shoulders or Sides, but a moderate one for clear rib and clear sides at 12½c.@12¾c. BUTTER firm at [illegible]. CHEESE, 15½c.@16c. CLOVERSEED, $8. TIMOTHY, $3 [illegible]. The *Price Current* publishes additional pork packing returns to-day from thirty-seven more places, showing the total number packed at the places reported last week to be 1,[illegible]; estimated for the season, 2,166,[illegible]; total packed at the same places last year, 1,422,[illegible]; showing an increase so far of [illegible]. LINSEED OIL firm at $1 [illegible]@$1 34.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

TOBACCO—Demand light and prices unchanged. FLOUR—All low grades are inactive; demand very firm, but the higher grades are in fair supply, and the demand is limited; Common and Fine, $7 50@$9; Spring Superfine, $9 20@$10; Fall Superfine, $9 50@$10 50; Spring Extra, $10 50@$11; Fall Extra, $10 50@$11 50; Spring Double Extra, $11 25@$12; Fall Double Extra, $12 50@$13 25; Choice Double Extra and Treble Extra, $13 50@$14 50; Fancy Family Brands, Country and City Mills, $15@$16. WHEAT—Buyers and sellers still remain apart; small sales have been made at $2 65@$2 70 for Good, and Prime Fall at $2 75@$2 78. CORN opened firm, but closed inactive and weak; prices range 80c.@88c. OATS firm but inactive at 68c.@71c. PROVISIONS active and firm. Mess Pork, $17, bulk mess; Dry Salted Shoulders, 8c.@8½c.; Clear Sides, 11c.@11½c.; Hams, 12½c.; sweet pickled Hams, 16½c.; Country Pork, Hams and City Bacon Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 13½c.@13¾c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 15c. LARD, 12½c.; fancy kettle, 13c., prime kegs. WHISKY advanced; $2 25@$2 27 for free, and $2 28 for bond. HOGS, $6 35@$6 50; number packed to date, 176,000.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—No. 1 inactive and nominal; No. 2 in good speculative demand, closing at $1 86½. CORN firm and in good demand; sales at 79½c.@80c. OATS quiet. PROVISION market without change; transactions light. Mess Pork held at $19, but sales at that figure are meagre. Sweet-pickled Hams quiet but firm at 11c.@11½c. Green Meats quiet, with small sales of Hams at 9½c. from dressed and at 10c. from slaughtered Hogs. Lard almost nominal at 11½c.@12c. Live Hogs in good demand and 5c.@10c. higher, with sales at $6 65@$6 90. Dressed Hogs firm and higher for better grades; sales at $7 30@$8, closing at $7 30@$7 65, dividing on 200 lbs. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 7,300 bushels Wheat, 8,700 bushels Corn, 5,890 bushels Oats, 2,850 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

FLOUR in good demand for the Interior Eastern and Southern trade, and the market is steady; sales 1,200 bbls. at $11 75 for No. 1 Spring, $13 25 for Red Winter, $14 50 for White and $15 25 for double extra. Rye Flour—Sales at $7. Buckwheat Flour steady at $8. WHEAT quiet; no sales. CORN quiet; sales of No. 1 at $1 10@$1 12. OATS—Sales of choice Western at 65c. BARLEY nominal, RYE and PEAS inactive. CORN MEAL—Sales at $2 60@$2 75 ℔ 100 lbs., and $1 30@$1 40 for 50 lb. sacks. SHORTS, $18@$20. SHIPSTUFFS, $23@$27. MIDDLINGS, $33@$35 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 80c. The shipments of Flour by rail during the month of January were 27,284 bbls.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

TOBACCO—sales, 117 hhds. at $2 50@$3 40. FLOUR, sales of Superfine at $10; and No. 1 at $14 25. WHEAT, sales of Prime Red at $2 80. CORN, sales of shelled, in bulk, at 68c.@70c. MESS PORK, sales at $21 25. BACON, sales of Shoulders at 10c.@12½c. BACON CLEAR SIDES at 13c.@13½c. BACON HAMS, plain, 15c.@15½c. LARD, sales of Prime, in tierces, at 12½c.@12¾c. NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR, Prime, at 14½c. RIO COFFEE, sales at 24c.@26c. RAW WHISKY, $2 25.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The receipts of WHEAT in this city since Jan. 1 were half a million sacks; sales to-day at $1 65@$1 75 ℔ 100 lbs. FLOUR—Extra, $6 25; Superfine, $6 50 ℔ bbl. Empire Mill and Mining Company have declared a dividend of $15 ℔ share. MINING STOCKS are quoted as follows: Savage, $2,035; Crown Point, $905; Yellow Jacket, $725; Gould & Curry, $5,751; Chollar, $280. Legal-tenders, 73¼.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

FLOUR firmer. WHEAT unsettled; sales of No. 1 at $2 13 and No. 2 at $1 93@$1 99. OATS firm and higher; sales of No. 1 at 48c. CORN advanced to 65c. PROVISIONS dull but firm. MESS PORK, sales at $19 50. DRESSED HOGS firm; sales at $6 25@$7 60. RECEIPTS—Flour 7,500 bbls., Wheat 13,500 bushels, Oats 14,000 bushels, Dressed Hogs 700. SHIPMENTS—Flour 1,300 bbls., Wheat 500 bushels.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

COTTON lower and dull; Middlings, 29c.@30c.; receipts, 1,492 bales; exports, 1,064 bales. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $10 50@$11. CORN quiet at 93c.@98c. HAY lower at $38@$40. OATS, 75c.@78c. MESS PORK, $22 50@$23. BULK MEATS, 12½@14c. DRESSED HOGS low at 9c.@10c. BACON steady; Sugar-cured, 21c.@22c.; Clear Sides, 15c.@15½c. LARD, 14c.@15½c. GROCERIES steady and unchanged.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

FLOUR firm; good demand; sales of State at $11 50. WHEAT quiet; sales of No. 1 Chicago at $2 30 and White Canada at $2 70@$2 90. CORN steady and unchanged. OATS dull and nominal. RYE nominal. BARLEY firm. WHISKY unchanged. PORK—New Mess firm. LARD—Sales at 13c. DRESSED HOGS dull at $8 25.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Feb. 6.

COTTON firmer, but prices are unchanged; Liverpool Middling, 31c.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

COTTON easier. Sales 300 bales Middling at 31c.@31¼c.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, Feb. 6.

COTTON quiet but firm; sales 2,000 bales. Middlings, 30c. Receipts, 550 bales.

[Advertisement.]

BANKERS, BROKERS, MERCHANTS.

Who is and who is not adapted to these pursuits? Why is it that one fails and another succeeds? Phrenology answers these questions. Written charts given by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR AMERICA.

City of Limerick	Jan. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Helvetia	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Hermann	Jan. 30	Southampton	New-York.
Nestorian	Jan. 31	Liverpool	Portland.
Louisiana	Feb. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Feb. 1	Hamburg	New-York.
Teutonia	Feb. 2	Hamburg	New-York.
Pennsylvania	Feb. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Feb. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
England	Feb. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Feb. 6	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Atlantic	Feb. 7	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	Feb. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Europe	Feb. 9	New-York	Havre.
Union	Feb. 9	New-York	Bremen.
Caledonia	Feb. 9	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA, NEW-ORLEANS, &C.

Fah Kee	Feb. 9	Santiago de Cuba.
General Grant	Feb. 9	New-Orleans.
Monterey	Feb. 9	New-Orleans.
Huntsville	Feb. 9	New-Orleans.
Columbia	Feb. 9	Havana.
Henry Chauncey	Feb. 11	California.
Morro Castle	Feb. 16	Havana.
South America	Feb. 22	Rio Janeiro, &c.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 6.—*In steamship Cuba for Liverpool*—R. Ferguson, R. L. Dawson, Rev. Henry B. Sherman, C. Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Tackaberry, Miss A. S. Clew, Mrs. Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Douglas, child, infant and servant, R. Y. Craig, Alexander Wolff, Mr. Bernheimer, Geo. Douglas, Robt. Douglas, W. H. Stewart, J. Fremont, W. Drysdale, Cyrus W. Field, Lauseans Pinto, A. G. Sedvedra, D. McInnes, Henry Marzeau, R. Hart, J. Chadwick, W. Pearce and Friend, T. S. G. d'Hauterille, Mr. and Mrs. R. McGrevy, W. F. Biddle, F. J. Kimball, Jas. Robertson, Walter Stewart, George Johnson, Dr. W. H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Morris, L. Benjamin, J. K. Williams, Rev. A. S. Twombly, Rev. C. D. Brideman, Miss A. Twombly, Miss Minnie Twombly, Francis S. Young, David Moore, Mrs. H. Valentine, Rufus Devinel.

FEB. 6.—*In steamship Hecla for Liverpool*.—Wm. Lee and 3 children, R. Church, C. Spencer and about 30 steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Cursetjee Furdoonjee, from Calcutta and St. Helena—Dr. Cupferberg, lady and child. From St. Helena—Hon. Mr. Girard, U. S. Consul at St. Helena.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 04 | Sun sets..... 5 25 | Moon sets..... 8 42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 51 | Gov. Island. 10 40 | Hell Gate... 12 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6.

Cleared.

Steamships Washington, Chichester, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, J. Hand; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Rapidan, Eaton, New-Orleans; Moneka, Marshman, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Gulf Stream, Scandella, St. John, P. R., &c., Smith & Dunning; Atlantic, Hoyer, Bremen, J. Taylor; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Rockland, G. Heineken & Palmore; Cortes, Henry, Vera Cruz, F. Schmidt.

Barks Quindaro, (Br.,) Stanwood, Cardenas, Trujillo & Vining; Attila, (Aust.,) Druscovich, Waterword via Baltimore, Slocovich & Smith.

Brigs Typhoon, Williams, Philadelphia, Larsway & Plymer; Kitty Coburn, Wilson, New-Orleans, Young & Cowan; Katahdin, Saunders, Barbados, Moss & Ward; A. Everman, Wilson, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Madonna, (Br.,) Jordan, Goree, W. C. A., Miller & Houghton.

Schooners Oakes Ames, Edwards, Savannah, Van Brunt & Slaght; Wm. Sutton, Lee, Yorktown; Isabella, Burton, Sierra Leone, Miller & Houghton.

Arrived.

Steamship Raleigh, Marshman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Gen. Custer, Rector, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to J. B. Small.

Steamship Huntsville, Ryder, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship El Cid, Robert, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Steamer Nereus, Beares, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Ship Bolivia, (of Liverpool,) Shelly, Port Canning Oct. 8, via St. Thomas 13 ds., with linseed, &c., to Napier & Wellsford. Passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. [illegible], St. Helena Dec. [illegible], crossed the equator Jan. 1, in lon. [illegible].

Ship Fy-Chow, (of London,) Mathers, Shanghai Nov. 2, with teas to Russell & Co., of Boston. Passed Java Head Nov. 22, Cape of Good Hope Dec. [illegible], St. Helena 29th. Nov. [illegible] off Java Head, was in co. with ship [illegible] Mitchell, from Shanghai for London.

Ship Cursetjee Furdoonjee, (Br.,) Norman, Calcutta Oct. [illegible], via St. Helena Jan. [illegible], with mdse. to Wm. Mackay & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 6, crossed the equator Jan. [illegible], in lon. [illegible].

Bark Tycoon, (of Whitby,) Mullen, Shanghai Oct. 1, with tea to E. F. Bailey. Passed Anjier Nov. 2, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 8, St. Helena 22d, and crossed the equator in lon. [illegible] Jan. 12.

Bark Ambrosia, (Brem.,) Gerardino, Amoy Oct. 14, passed Anjier Nov. 12, the Cape of Good Hope Dec. 19, St. Helena Dec. 29, with teas to Fabbri & Chauncey.

Bark Wilhelmine, (Dutch,) Willemink, Rotterdam 65 ds., with [illegible], and 2 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has had heavy weather and split sails.

Bark Proto, Sears, Cardiff 75 ds., with coal to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Amor, (Russ.,) [illegible], Rio Janeiro 48 ds., with coffee to Hunnewell & Pitkins.

Brig D. Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) McCarty, Demerara 18 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge.

Brig Camilla, (of Bermuda,) Newman, East Harbor, T. I., 14 ds., with salt and 1 passenger to McCall & Frith.

Brig Neponset, (of Boston,) Tracy, Palermo 68 ds., with fruit, &c., to James Robinson & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 17.

Brig Eugene A. Reed, (of Kingston, Jam.,) O'Donald, Greytown, Nic., 12 ds., in ballast to Central American Transit Co.

Brig Thomas Turull, (of New-Haven,) Thompson, Mayaguez, P. R., Jan. 27, with sugar and molasses to L. W. & P. Armstrong, of New-Haven.

Brig Marguerite, (Haytien,) Willey, Port-au-Prince 12 ds., with logwood and coffee to R. Murray, Jr. Has had fine weather.

Brig Europa, (Oldg.,) Blohm, Montevideo 72 ds., with hides to master.

Brig Minna, (of St. John, N. B.,) Holder, Port Spain, Trinidad, 20 ds., with asphaltum to master. Had a heavy gale off Hatteras.

Brig H. M. Rogers, (of Boston,) Jones, Mobile Jan. 28, with cotton to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Kavosink, (of Brixham,) Pierce, Patras 80 ds., with currants to G. F. Bulley. Has had very heavy weather. Jan. 1, was within 200 miles of New-York; lost and split sails and stove bulwarks.

Schr. Elizabeth White, Bush, Havana Dec. 30, with fruit to Ladman & Co. Has had heavy N. W. gales the entire passage; lost boat, deck-load of fruit, stove bulwarks, started head, lost and split sails, and received other damage. Jan. 22, lat. 33 25, lon. 68 12, spoke bark George Howland Jacobs, from Surinam for Boston, who supplied us with provisions. Feb. 4, saw a propeller ashore on Brigantine Shoals, the sea making a clean breach over her; same day, saw a fore and aft schooner ashore on Chincoteague Shoals, apparently not long ashore.

Schr. Julie, (Br.,) Lapelle, Kingston, Jam., Jan. 22, with logwood, &c., to Henry De Cordova. The schrs. E. O. Petengill, for New-Orleans, sailed Jan. 15; Ontario, for New-York, via Morant Bay, Jan. 18; Br. brig Elsie, Davis, for Cienfuegos, via Morant Bay, Jan. 17.

Schr. Rorer, Brown, Nuevitas 8 ds., with sugar and molasses to Thomas J. Owen.

Schr. John Lenthall, Martin, Washington, N. C.

Schr. O. V. Sutton, Gee, Yorktown.

Sailed.

Steamships Cuba, Hecla, Gulf Stream; ship Majestic; brigs Minnehaha, Two Brothers, Como.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 6—Arr. ship Bessie Crosby, from Bermuda. Sld. ship Confidence, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 6—Arr., for Baltimore, barks Aqueduct, from Rio Janeiro; St. Lawrence, from Demerara; brigs Redwing, from Rio Janeiro; Water Witch, from Porto Rico. Sld. steamer James Garey, for Wilmington.

MOBILE, Feb. 6—Cld. ship Gertrude, for Liverpool, with 2,616 bales of cotton.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 6—Sld. steamship Leo, for New-York; ship Fannie Forsyth, for Liverpool, and schr. Yankee Maid, for Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

As the ship Fy-Chow was towing into the East River this morning, she collided with the schr. Frances Hatch. The ship had about 6 or 8 feet of her bulwarks stove, and the schooner lost her jibboom and had her cutwater carried away.

RETURNED.—Ship Temperanza, (Ital.,) Guerello, hence for London, which sailed this morning, returned in consequence of the ship being too crank. Will discharge some of her cargo.

Spoken, &c.

Alpha—Dan. bark, from Gottenberg for New-York, 90 ds. out, Jan. 29, lat. 25 26, lon. 63 04.

Constantine—bark, of Exeter, with loss of foretopsail and yard, Feb. 5, off Barnegat.—(By pilot-boat Isaac Webb, No. 8.)

Concurrent—Dutch bark, from Java for Rotterdam, 82 ds. out, Dec. 11, lat. 29 30 S., lon. 6 50 E.

Eastern Empire—ship, from Calcutta for London, 30 ds. out, Nov. 3, lat. 4 25 S., lon. 89 30 E.

Enchantress—schr., from Havana for Newport, Feb. 5, off Cape May.

Fortuna—Br. schr., standing E., with foretopgallant-mast gone, Jan. 22, lat. 22, lon. 65.

Guiding Star—ship, from Calcutta for Boston, 78 ds. out, Jan. 6, lat. 2 52 N., lon. 23 12 W.

Gustave & Louis—Fr. bark, from Bourbon for Bordeaux, 21 ds. out, Dec. 16, lat. 12 S., lon. 6 12 W.

Herald—ship, from Calcutta for Boston, 19 ds. out, Nov. 1, lat. 4 26 S., lon. 86 30 E.

Jona—ship, from Calcutta for London, 64 ds. out, Dec. 6, lat. 22 S., lon. 12 12 E.

Jennie Clark—Br. schr., from St. John, N. B., bound S., Jan. 31, lat. 30, lon. 67.

J. H. Kennedy—brig, from New-Orleans for Providence, Jan. 28, lat. 37, lon. 73.

Leona—schr., bound S., Feb. 2, lat. 32, lon. 68 58.

Lawrence—bark, steering N. W., Dec. 11, Feb. 2, lat. 35 22, lon. 73 48.

Moduc—Fr. bark, from Macao for Havana, 67 ds. out, Dec. 11, lat. 29 30 S., lon. 6 50 E.

Queen of the Sea—Br. bark, from Foo-chow for New-York, Nov. 13, lat. 1 10 N., lon. 106 54 E.

Royal Diadem—bark, from Shanghai for New-York, Nov. 11, lat. 5 22 S., lon. 106 57.

Southern Eagle—ship, from Calcutta for New-York, 67 ds. out, Dec. 2, off Cape of Good Hope.

Strongbow—ship, from Calcutta for London, 28 ds. out, Nov. 1, lat. 1 43 S., lon. 89 45 E.

Stanhope—ship, from Calcutta for Marseilles, Nov. 4, lat. 5 04 S., lon. 88 55 E.

Sliedrecht—Dutch bark, from Batavia for Amsterdam, 28 ds. out, Nov. 13, lat. 28 53 S., lon. 49 E.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, Jan. 22, brigs Dudley, Charlotte Buck and Alliance, dischg.; brig Normandy, ldg. for New-York; bark Virginia sailed for New-York Jan. 21; brig Village Belle, for do. Jan. 16, and bark St. Lawrence for Baltimore 16th.

At East Harbor, T. I., Jan. 23, schr. Lizzie F. Tepler, Jones, from Georgia, just arr. Jan. 13, schr. Emily Ann, while beating in Grand Cay, T. I., struck on a reef, and knocked off the false keel and received other damage; would be obliged to haul out for repairs.

At Kingston, Jam., Jan. 20, Emily Jane, White, for Cienfuegos Jan. 28; Esk, Peterson, do. in a few ds.; Florence, for New-York, do.; Mary Anne, do. do.; Lydia Mary, from Halifax, arr. 17th; Rosina, do. 18th; schrs. Foam, do. 19th; John Sanderson, Colton, for New-York via Black River in a few days.

At Montevideo, Nov. 22, bark Eagle, ldg. for New-York; brig Wangiriand, (Oldg.,) for do., ready to sail.

At Port-au-Prince, Jan. 25, schr. Antelope, for Wilmington, N. C., in 6 days.

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(For the true translation of the original see the certificates of the Notary Public below.)
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With the highest regard, Dr. MEINCKE, First Physician to the Staff.
State, City and County of New-York:
This is to certify that the foregoing is a true and correct translation of the original certificate.
Witness my hand and seal this 15th day of November, 1866. FREDERICK KAPP, Notary Public, No. 4 Wall-st.
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50, 1, 5, 51, 75, 36, 11, 15, 54, 13, 64, 62, 49.
KENTUCKY—CLASS 162, Feb. 6, 1867.
65, 21, 3, 18, 51, 43, 46, 47, 40, 1, 24, 50, 33, 41.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 85, Feb. 6, 1867.
54, 46, 63, 59, 38, 7, 27, 10, 14, 37, 69, 60, 45.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 86, Feb. 6, 1867.
76, 47, 1, 7, 24, 66, 40, 41, 24, 19, 23, 10, 46, 13.
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

RECONSTRUCTION,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF FEB. 6.

"BETWEEN US BE TRUTH!"
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF FEB. 6.

POLITE LETTER WRITING,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF FEB. 6.

DEATH IN THE POT,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF FEB. 6.

THE MYSTERIES OF MURDER,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF FEB. 6.

THE AUSTRIAN MISSION—
SEWARD TO MOTLEY—MOTLEY'S REPLY.
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF FEB. 6.

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DOINGS IN CONGRESS.
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF FEB. 6.

THE AMAZON—LECTURE BY PROF. AGASSIZ, (IS PRINTED VERBATIM)
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF FEB. 6.

EDITORIAL NOTES,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF FEB. 6.

THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF FEB. 6.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK NOTICED,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF FEB. 6.

GEORGE ARNOLD'S POEMS,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF FEB. 6.

A WONDERFUL NOVEL—ST. ELMO,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF FEB. 6.

THOSE WHO HAVE LANDS FOR SALE SHOULD ADVERTISE IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

INTERESTING FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF FEB. 6.

PUT UP THE BARS—A POEM,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF FEB. 6.

FINE ARTS,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF FEB. 6.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAYS,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF FEB. 6.

EVERY PERSON WHO HAS A FARM FOR SALE SHOULD ADVERTISE IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. ITS CIRCULATION IS GREATER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER NEWSPAPER.

SCIENCE—A NEW BATTERY,
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT,
THE ATLANTIC CABLE, BORAX,
A NEW HYDROCARBON, COW-POX,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF FEB. 6.

A LYRIC—BY ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF FEB. 6.

ME-WON-I-TOC,
CHAPTER TENTH:
WHO SLEEPS IN THIS LONE GRAVE—FOR IN THAT GRAVE A SECRET LIES?
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF FEB. 6.

THOSE WANTING TO PURCHASE FARMS SHOULD ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY,
SOUTHERN NEWS,
FOREIGN NEWS,
THE FARMERS' CLUB ON
GRAPEVINES AND LIMA BEANS,
SASH STOPPER AND LOCK,
HELP WANTED IN NEW-ORLEANS,
EXPERIMENTS WITH MINERALS,
MICE IN ORCHARDS,
CAN LADIES FARM ON THE PRAIRIE?
GOOD AND WHOLESOME BREAD,
TO WEIGH COAL BY MEASURE,
ADVICE TO MR. PRETTYPLACE,
NORTHEASTERN KENTUCKY,
TO FIX PENCIL WRITING,
GRAPES IN SOUTHERN MICHIGAN,
PLANTING APPLE SEEDS, A RELIC,
THRASHING-MACHINES, &c., &c.,
In THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF FEB. 6.

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